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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count data book examines trends in the well-being of California's children, focusing on factors influencing young children. The statistical portrait is based on trends in 54 indicators of well-being in 4 areas: (1) education, including preschool participation, licensed child care spaces, percentage of income spent on child care, reading and math skills, per pupil expenditure, and teacher/caregiver compensation; (2) health, including uninsured children, prenatal care, Medi-Cal and Healthy Families enrollment, infant mortality, teen birth rate, and immunizations; (3) family economics, including child poverty rate, median household income, child care costs, children's TANF participation, and participation in nutrition or food stamp programs; and (4) safety, including child abuse rates, foster care, gun violence, child mortality, and juvenile incarceration. Following introductory remarks, the data book presents recommendations in each area arising from the report's findings and explains the county and state rankings and demographic calculations. The first part of the data book, organized by area, details findings for each indicator, focusing on national averages and California's state rank, and on recent trends. Racial/ethnic and income differences in indicators are presented when available. The second part of the book presents county data for 20 indicators and for demographics. The data book's findings indicate that 20 percent of California's children live in poverty, nearly 25

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percent experience food insecurity, and about 14 percent lack health coverage. Racial/ethnic disparities in well-being remain significant in the areas of low birthweight and mother's educational attainment. (KB)

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CHILDREN NOW

2002

CALIFORNIA

The State of Our Children

Children's Critical Early Years

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Introduction

This report documents how well California's children are doing—in terms of their education, health, family economic resources and safety. The statistics included show where the state has seen improvements, such as the decreasing rate of infant deaths, and where significant gaps remain, such as in the availability of quality child care. This compilation of new data focuses on how California measures up nationally, while also including some county-level statistics to reveal differences within the state. Together with the *California Report Card 2002*, these reports draw attention to the increasing body of research demonstrating the connection between children's well-being in their early years and their later K-12 success. In response to the data, this report offers strategies for improving young children's chances to thrive.

While new community, state and national efforts are focusing on "school readiness" and securing additional resources toward this end, many of California's youngest children still face tremendous odds. This report finds that one in five children lives in poverty, nearly one in four lives in a household that experiences food insecurity and one in seven lacks health coverage. In 2000, 172,000 children under age six were reported abused or neglected, and 28,440 children under age six were in foster care.

Racial disparities remain significant. While 24 percent of white children live in low-income families, 57 percent and 64 percent of African American and Latino children do. African American infants are over twice as likely as white infants to be born at a low birthweight (11.7% compared to 5.7%). Over half (52%) of Latino infants are born to mothers with less than a high school education, compared to 28 percent of Native American, 18 percent of African American, 11 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander and 9 percent of white infants. In some instances, the differences along racial lines may be related to the socioeconomic differences across racial groups; in other instances, societal discrimination based on race may be a contributing factor. Children in immigrant families face special challenges, often in addition to their experiences as members of a particular racial group. Approximately 46 percent of California children live in immigrant families.

For all of the diverse challenges that California children face, we know that young children of all backgrounds are likely to thrive if their parents' nurturing is complemented by timely and preventive health care, a quality child care setting, sufficient food, shelter and other basic necessities as well as safe environments in which to play and grow.

Though much is known about the importance of children's development in their early years, the state of California has not made young children a top priority. The resources afforded by Proposition 10 of 1998, which dedicates tobacco tax revenues to improving the health and well-being of young children, are certainly beneficial, but they are not sufficient to fully address the needs of California's young children. Proposition 10 generated $650 million in tobacco tax revenues in fiscal year 2000-01, less than one percent of the total state budget.

As documented in this report, there is clear and compelling evidence that young children's well-being—in the areas of education, health, family economic security and safety—has lasting implications for their future, not only in terms of success in school, but also in their capacity to realize their full human potential and be contributing members of our California community. Furthermore, the data illustrate that California's young children are growing up in circumstances that demand our attention and action. The following recommendations offer specific strategies to improve children's lives today and foster their success in the future.

Recommendations

Several overarching conclusions arise from the report's findings:

- **Young children's well-being must be a public priority.** Every year of a young child's life is critical; children cannot wait to have necessary health care, quality child care, family economic stability and safety.

- **Policy decisions and funding priorities must address the significant disparities in outcomes for children of different ethnic backgrounds.** California's services and policies must take into account our multicultural child population and address the gaps in opportunities that now exist.

- **California should collect and analyze more information about young children's well-being.** For example, few data exist about child care quality, young children's social and emotional well-being or children's exposure to domestic violence.

The following recommendations present specific strategies to promote children's school success and healthy development.

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

The Vision: All children are in care that promotes their learning and healthy development.

- **Create paid parental leave.** So that more parents have the opportunity to spend at least the critical early months with their children, create a family temporary disability insurance program that would allow workers to take up to three months off when a child enters the family through birth, adoption or foster care placement; compensation would equal about 55% of a parent's regular wages.

- **Encourage parent participation in their children's education.** Child care centers and schools should involve all parents in school activities and make a special effort to reach out to those parents whose cultural background or own school experience may present barriers to their active engagement.

- **Improve access to high-quality child care for all children.** Create a strategic plan, with the input of diverse stakeholders, which outlines the elements of a high-quality child care system and the steps by which California will reach this goal. This plan would build upon the Legislature's recent work to craft an Education Master Plan.

- **Address the shortage of infant and toddler care.** Develop incentives to help those interested in providing this special care. Provide greater help for families to select and afford the care that meets their children's needs.

- **Increase the number of high-quality preschool programs** so that every three- and four-year-old has an opportunity to participate. Allocate state matching funds for several pilot communities to implement a voluntary, universal preschool program in their area. Los Angeles County's allocation of $100 million in tobacco tax revenues toward this goal is an example of the possibility of leveraging local funds.

- **Increase the number of after school programs.** Expand the state's successful after school program to more school and community sites, while ensuring consistently high program quality.

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- **Help parents pay for quality child care.** Invest sufficient state funds to shorten the child care waiting list of eligible families for subsidized care by one-fifth from approximately 300,000 to 240,000 next year, with similar increments in the years following. Expansion must not lower quality.

- **Improve child care quality by investing in staff retention and professional development.** Increase state funds available for child care provider retention programs, which help increase education levels and reduce staff turnover, often through wage supplements.

HEALTH

The Vision: All children have health insurance that assures timely access to necessary treatment and preventive care.

- **Simplify children's enrollment into the state's health insurance programs,** Medi-Cal and Healthy Families:
  - Ensure that eligible newborns are automatically enrolled in Medi-Cal.
  - Speed up implementation of strategies known as Express Lane Eligibility that connect families to health insurance through the School Lunch and Food Stamps programs. Develop similar strategies for the Child Health and Disability Prevention program and Women, Infants and Children nutrition program.
  - Reduce paperwork by verifying family income through state databases and eliminating paperwork not required by federal law.
  - Eliminate the cumbersome requirement that Medi-Cal families fill out detailed paperwork about their assets, which hardly ever affect their eligibility.

- **Ensure continuous health insurance for children** by streamlining the renewal process for state health insurance programs:
  - Simplify and reduce the length of renewal forms that families must complete.
  - Reduce required paperwork by utilizing state databases to verify information, such as family income.
  - Coordinate families' transition between Medi-Cal and Healthy Families at renewal.

- **Strengthen the health care options** for children who are not eligible for Medi-Cal and Healthy Families:
  - Support counties' efforts to provide universal access to health insurance for all children by helping counties obtain federal matching funds.
  - Offer children in the Child Health and Disability Prevention program the number of preventive care visits recommended by the American Academy of Pediatrics.

FAMILY ECONOMICS

The Vision: All families have the resources they need to provide for their children's healthy development.

- **Create a state Earned Income Credit (EIC) for low-income working families.** A state EIC would offer tax relief to approximately two million low-income working families with children.

- **Increase the number of affordable housing units in each community.** California is estimated to need an additional 220,000 affordable housing units each year.

- **Require low-performing schools to offer school breakfasts.** In California, 21,000 children in 71 low-performing schools do not have access to a School Breakfast program. Offer technical assistance to these schools to apply for start-up monies from the state.

- **Increase the number of Summer Food Program sites.** One out of four California counties does not have even one summer food site and almost 50 percent of school sites that offer summer meals do not operate in August. Offer technical assistance to schools to apply for the Seamless Summer Food Waiver program. Furthermore, provide state start-up grants so that more communities can take advantage of federal matching funds available for the program.

SAFETY

The Vision: All young children are safe inside and outside their homes.

- **Prevent child abuse and neglect.** Direct resources to early prevention services, such as ongoing, supervised nurse home-visiting to at-risk families. In addition, shore up the capacity of Child Protective Services to respond to reports of abuse and neglect by training and hiring additional qualified staff and reducing caseloads.

- **Provide services to children who experience domestic violence.** Support comprehensive and coordinated community-based services for battered women and their children.

- **Improve children's experience in foster care.** Address basic inadequacies in the foster care system, such as low reimbursement rates for family foster care homes and the large caseloads of child welfare workers. Develop strategies to minimize the disruptions in children's lives by limiting, when appropriate, frequent transfers to new families and new schools.

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Notes on the Indicators

State Ranking
Indicators are ranked to allow the reader to compare California to the rest of the nation. The ranking goes from best to worst, with 1 representing the best and 51 representing the worst, when all 50 states and the District of Columbia are included in the ranking. The total number of states ranked is listed for each indicator, i.e. "Rank: 40 out of 45." When data from other states are not available, California is ranked as "Better than average," "Average," or "Worse than average" in comparison to national figures. Finally, when national or California data is not available for comparison, the rank is not available (N/A); when the indicator is not appropriately placed on a best-to-worst scale, the indicator is not ranked (N/R).

County Ranking
The County Charts at the end of the report contain rankings for individual counties based on three-year averages. Rankings should be viewed in the context of the size of the population of each county. In counties with small populations, yearly fluctuations of a small number of incidents may significantly affect rates and ranking. To protect individuals' confidentiality, an asterisk appears in place of data when the number of incidents is 10 or fewer. In this case, the county rank is not available (N/A). The total number of counties ranked is included in the notes for each chart. When more than one county has the same three-year rate, they receive the same ranking.

Demographics
Due to the availability of Census data for the years 1990 and 2000 only, California demographic figures for 1991 through 1999 and 2001 were calculated by assuming that the percentage change between 1990 and 2000 was evenly distributed across each of the 10 years and that the constant rate of change continued through 2001 (except as noted on individual indicators). All national rates provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are based on population projections from the 1990 Census, which have not been updated to reflect the 2000 Census.

Racial and ethnic categories provided in this report categorize people of Latino/Hispanic ancestry separately from other racial groups, separating those people self-designated as Latino/Hispanic from other groups (such as African American, White, or Native American), although people of Latino/Hispanic origin may be of any race.

In 2000, the United States Census Bureau and other government agencies began collecting race/ethnicity data that allowed people to indicate that they belonged to more than one race. People self-identifying as belonging to two or more races are categorized as "Multiracial" when possible.

Education Indicators

1. Participation in Preschool
2. Licensed Child Care Spaces
3. Children in Head Start
4. Subsidized Child Care
5. After School Programs
6. Percentage of Income Spent on Child Care
7. Compensation for Early Childhood Education Workers
8. Percentage of Infants Born to Teen Mothers
9. Percentage of Births by Mother's Education
10. Percentage of Births by Father's Education
11. English Learner (EL) Students
12. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Second Grade
13. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Fourth Grade
14. NAEP Math Proficiency: Fourth and Eighth Grades
15. NAEP Science Proficiency: Fourth and Eighth Grades
16. Graduates Prepared for College
17. High School Dropout Rate
18. Public School Expenditures
19. Student/Counselor Ratio
20. Student/Teacher Ratio
21. Teaching Credentials
22. Average Teacher Salary

Education

Children's Critical Early Years

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1. Participation in Preschool

This indicator measures the number and percentage of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in preschool.

California Statistics

	2000
Number of children ages 3-4 enrolled in preschool	547,066
Percentage of children enrolled	53.2%

National Statistics

	2000
Number of children ages 3-4 enrolled in preschool	4,957,582
Percentage of children enrolled	63.9%

State Rank: Worse than average.

Sources:

1. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3, *http://censtats.census.gov/data/CA/04006.pdf*, "Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000," California data, released 14 May 2002.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 3, *http://censtats.census.gov/data/US/01000.pdf*, "Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000," U.S. data, released 4 June 2002.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1 (100% Data), *http://factfinder.census.gov*, "Table PCT12. Sex by Age," accessed 31 July 2002.

2. Licensed Child Care Spaces

This indicator measures the number of licensed child care spaces and the percentage of children ages 0-5 with working parents who are served by licensed care.

California Trend: Number of Spaces

	1998	2000
Number of center spaces for infants (ages 0-1)	24,567	27,715
Number of center spaces for children (ages 2-5)	405,977	406,278
Number of center spaces for school-age children (ages 6+)	128,318	142,936
Number of family child care spaces for all ages	259,605	309,942
Total spaces (center and family care) available for all ages	818,467	886,871

California Statistics: Children Ages 0-5 Served

	2000
Total spaces available for children 0-5 years old	623,058
Number of children ages 0-5 living in families in which all parents are working at least 30 hours per week	1,010,000
Percentage of children ages 0-5 in need that can be served by licensed care	62.3%

State Rank: N/A.

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Notes:
Comparable national data are not available. The total number of child care spaces available for children ages 0-5 is estimated by the California Child Care Resource & Referral Network. It represents the total number of spaces in licensed centers for children ages 0-5 and the estimated number of spaces for children 0-5 in licensed family child care homes (the estimate is based on enrollment of children ages 0-5 in family child care in 2000).

Sources:
1. California Child Care Resource & Referral Network, "The 2001 California Child Care Portfolio," *http://www.rrnetwork.org/calchildcare/onramp/article.php?ID=624* (San Francisco: CCCRRN, January 2002)

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, "Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000," *http://censtats.census.gov/data/CA/04006.pdf*, 14 May 2002.

3. Children in Head Start

This indicator measures the number and percentage of children ages 3-4 living below the Federal Poverty Level (in 2000, $14,150 or less for a family of three) enrolled in Head Start. Head Start is a comprehensive child development program for low-income preschool-age children and their families.

California Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Number in Head Start	86,368	88,860	95,280
Estimated number of children ages 3-4 living in poverty	298,614	241,186	229,805
Percentage of eligible children served	29%	37%	41%

National Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Number in Head Start	822,316	826,016	857,664
Estimated number of children ages 3-4 living in poverty	1,742,810	1,557,065	1,486,614
Percentage of eligible children served	47%	53%	58%

State Rank: Worse than average.

Notes:
The number of children ages 3-4 living in poverty is estimated from the number of children ages 0-4 living in poverty, by using the proportion of children ages 3-4 relative to the total number of children ages 0-4.

Sources:
1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Head Start Bureau, "1999 Head Start Fact Sheet," *http://www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/research/99_hsfs.htm*, revised 19 November 1999.

2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Head Start Bureau, "2000 Head Start Fact Sheet," *http://www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/research/00_hsfs.htm*, revised 6 December 2000.

3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Head Start Bureau, "2001 Head Start Fact Sheet," *http://www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/about/fact2001.htm*, revised 20 March 2001.

4. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates, "1990 to 1999 Annual Time Series of State Population Estimates By Single Year of Age and Sex," *http://eire.census.gov/popest/archives/state/st-99-10.php*, revised 26 December 2001.

5. U.S. Census Bureau, "Poverty in the United States: 1998," *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povty98.html*, Current Population Survey, March 1999, revised 13 October 1999.

6. U.S. Census Bureau, "Poverty in the United States: 1998," *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povty98.html*, Current Population Survey, March 2000, revised 29 September 2000.

7. U.S. Census Bureau, "Poverty in the United States: 1998," *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povty98.html*, Current Population Survey, March 2000, revised 10 December 2001.

8. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, "The 2000 HHS Poverty Guidelines," *http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/00poverty.htm*, revised 7 January 2002.

4. Subsidized Child Care

This indicator measures the estimated number of California children in need of subsidized child care and the number of spaces available to them. Statistics are presented as a four-year average.

California Average

	1996-2000
Number of California children eligible for subsidized care	1,591,903
Total number of eligible children in need	795,952
Total number of children served from income-eligible working families	517,434
Percentage served	65%
Total number not currently served and in need of care	278,518
Percentage not served	35%

State Rank: N/A.

Notes:
Comparable national data are not available. The number of eligible children in 1995-1997 was an average monthly number determined by Abt Associates in a report called "National Study of Child Care for Low-Income Families: State and Community Substudy, Interim Report" (Abt Associates, November 2000). California Budget Project used Abt's numbers for 1995-1997 to create an average monthly estimate of California children eligible for subsidized care for 1996-2000. The total number of eligible children in need assumes that 50% of qualified children will use the subsidies. The model used to determine the numbers in the Abt Associates report is adopted from an Urban Institute micro-simulation model that tabulated children under age 13 in families in which all parents work and in which income does not exceed 75 percent of the state median, as adjusted by family size. In adopting this estimate, California Budget Project assumes that the share of California families with working parents whose incomes are at or below 75 percent of the state median has not changed since the 1995-97 period. The total number of children served by subsidies is not available from the California Department of Education, so the estimate of the total number of children served is based on California Department of Finance data, which divides the total expenditures for subsidies by average child care costs.

Source:
California Budget Project, "How Many Children Need Subsidized Care in California?," *http://www.cbp.org/2001/qh010328.pdf*, 28 March 2001.

5. After School Programs

This indicator measures the number of children ages 5-14 living in families in which both parents or the single parent works at least 30 hours per week, and the number of children in such families who qualify for subsidized after school care (families with an annual income at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level). Additionally, this indicator shows the estimated number of subsidized spaces in after school programs, as well as the number and percentage of children in need who lack subsidized after school care.

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California Statistics

	2001-2002
Number of children ages 5-14 with full-time working parents	2,903,000
Number of children ages 5-14 needing subsidized after school programs	1,158,000
Spaces in Before and After School Learning and Safe Neighborhoods Partnership Programs (BASLSNPP)	95,000
Spaces in 21st Century Community Learning Centers	189,000
Spaces in child care subsidy programs	254,000
Total subsidized after school spaces	538,000
Number of children in need lacking subsidized after school spaces	620,000
Percentage of children in need lacking subsidized after school spaces	54%

State Rank: N/A.

Notes:
The number of children ages 5-14 with working parents living at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level was estimated by assuming that the same percentage of children with full-time working parents lived at or below 185% of the FPL as the percentage of the total 5-14 child population (approximately 40%), and is based on 1998-2000 data. *California's After-School Choice* estimated that 100,000 children would be served by BASLSNPP in 2001-02; the 95,000 statistic is based on updated information from the California Department of Education. Additionally, the report estimated that there were 193,000 children ages 5-14 in child care subsidy programs; the 254,000 statistic is based on increased program funding for 2001-2002. The estimated number of spaces in 21st Century Community Learning Centers is based on Afterschool Alliance's analysis of funding data, using a $700 per-child cost, as quoted by the U.S. Department of Education in February 2002.

Sources:
1. Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville, special data run, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999-2001, August 2002.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999-2001, generated by Stacy J. Lyons, using SuppORT, 9 June 2002.

3. Fight Crime: Invest in Kids California, *California's After-School Choice: Juvenile Crime or Safe Learning Time* (Oakland, CA: Fight Crime, September 2001), pp. 31-33; revised figures based on personal correspondence with Fight Crime, August 2002.

4. Afterschool Alliance, "Afterschool in California," unpublished data from U.S. Department of Education, September 2002.

6. Percentage of Income Spent on Child Care

This indicator measures the average percentage of earnings spent on child care by working families paying for care with children under age 13, by selected characteristics. Income limits are based on the Federal Poverty Threshold (FPT) for 1997.

California Data

	1997
Percentage of families with children under 13 who pay for child care	49%
Average percentage of earnings spent on child care—all families	10.8%
Average percentage of earnings spent on child care—youngest child under age 5	11.1%
Average percentage of earnings spent on child care—family income less than 200% FPT	18.0%
Average percentage of earnings spent on child care—family income more than 200% FPT	7.2%

National Data

	1997
Percentage of families with children under 13 who pay for child care	48%
Average percentage of earnings spent on child care—all families	9.2%
Average percentage of earnings spent on child care—youngest child under age 5	10.3%
Average percentage of earnings spent on child care—family income less than 200% FPT	15.9%
Average percentage of earnings spent on child care—family income more than 200% FPT	6.3%

State Rank: Worse than average.

Notes:
In 1997, 200% of the Federal Poverty Threshold was $25,838 for a family of three and $32,552 for a family of four. The Federal Poverty Threshold is also used to describe the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), but is calculated slightly differently than the Federal Poverty Guidelines that are used throughout *State of Our Children* to describe the FPL. The dollars reported by National Study of American Families respondents are their own expenses and not necessarily the full cost of their children's care. If a family's child care costs are paid entirely by the government or another person or organization, that family will be classified as not paying for child care in this analysis. If a family pays a portion of the care but not the full cost (for instance, when a family receiving a subsidy makes a co-payment), the dollar amount analyzed here is only the family's portion of the payment.

Source:
Linda Giannarelli and James Barsimantov, *Child Care Expenses of America's Families*, based on Urban Institute calculations from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families, *http://newfederalism.urban.org/html/op40/occa40.html* (Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute, December 2000).

7. Compensation for Early Childhood Education Workers

This indicator measures the compensation that early childhood education workers receive. Low compensation contributes to a high turnover rate of workers, which has been shown to impact the quality of care provided to children.

California Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Child care workers—hourly wage	$7.95	$8.38	$9.06
Child care workers—annual salary	$15,900	$16,760	$18,120
Preschool teachers—hourly wage	$9.92	$10.16	$11.19
Preschool teachers—annual salary	$19,840	$20,320	$22,380

National Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Child care workers—hourly wage	$6.77	$7.04	$7.47
Child care workers—annual salary	$13,540	$14,080	$14,940
Preschool teachers—hourly wage	$8.93	$9.06	$9.22
Preschool teachers—annual salary	$17,860	$18,120	$18,440

State Rank: Better than average.

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Notes:
The annual salary calculation is based on working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year. The California and national data are not directly comparable because the compensation information provided does not adjust for different costs of living across states. For instance, workers in California are paid more compared to workers in many other states, but it is significantly more expensive to live in many parts of California than it is to live in other states. The national data are a median of state data.

Sources:
1. Center for the Childcare Workforce, "Current Data on Child Care Salaries and Benefits in the United States, March 2000," based on data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, "1998 State Occupational Employment and Wage Data," *http://www.ccw.org/pubs/Compendium2000.pdf*, accessed 17 April 2002.

2. Center for the Childcare Workforce, "Current Data on Child Care Salaries and Benefits in the United States, March 2001," based on data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, "1999 State Occupational Employment and Wage Data," *http://www.ccw.org/pubs/2001Compendium.pdf*, accessed 17 April 2002.

3. Center for the Childcare Workforce, "Current Data on Child Care Salaries and Benefits in the United States, March 2002," based on data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, "2000 State Occupational Employment and Wage Data," *http://www.ccw.org/pubs/2002Compendium.pdf*, accessed 17 April 2002.

8. Percentage of Infants Born to Teen Mothers

This indicator measures the number and percentage of all babies born who are born to teen mothers (ages 15-19).

California Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Number	58,141	56,577	55,373
Percentage	11.2%	10.9%	10.4%

National Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Number	3,941,553	3,959,417	4,058,814
Percentage	12.3%	12.0%	11.6%

State Rank: Better than average.

Sources:
1. S.J. Ventura, *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 1998," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 48, no. 3, Table 50, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr48/nvs48_03.pdf*, 28 March 2000.

2. S.J. Ventura, *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 1999," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 49, no. 1, Table 50, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr49/nvsr49_01.pdf*, 17 April 2001.

3. J.A. Martin, *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 2000," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 50, no. 5, Table 50, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_05.pdf*, 12 February 2002.

4. State of California, Department of Health Services, Birth Records, "Table 2-3. Live Births by Age and Race/Ethnicity of Mother, California, 1990, 1994-2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 26 April 2002.

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9. Percentage of Births by Mother's Education

This indicator measures the percentage of all infants born to mothers with less than 12 years of education, 12 years of education and 13 or more years of education among all births for which the mother's education was reported.

California Trend

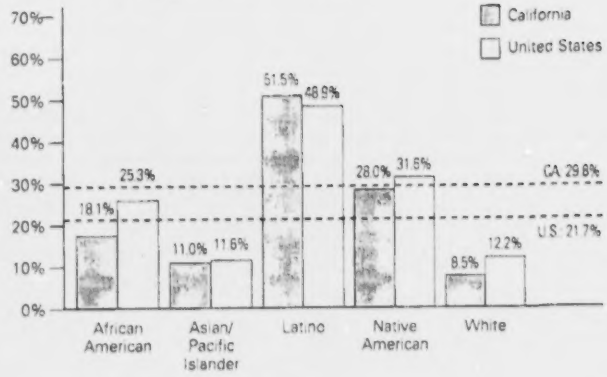
	1998	1999	2000
Mother's education: less than 12 years	31.0%	30.4%	29.8%
Mother's education: 12 years	29.4%	29.2%	28.8%
Mother's education: 13 or more years	39.6%	40.4%	41.5%

National Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Mother's education: less than 12 years	21.9%	21.7%	21.7%
Mother's education: 12 years	32.6%	32.2%	31.8%
Mother's education: 13 or more years	45.5%	46.1%	46.5%

State Rank: Worse than average.

Percentage of All Infants Born to Mothers With LESS Than 12 Years of Education, California and United States, 2000



Sources:

1. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-38, Live Births by Mother's Education, California Counties and Selected City Health Departments, 1998," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 22 April 2002.

2. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-38, Live Births by Mother's Education, California Counties and Selected City Health Departments, 1999," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 22 April 2002.

3. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-38, Live Births by Mother's Education, California Counties and Selected City Health Departments, 2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 22 April 2002.

4. S.J. Ventura, *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 1998," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 48, no. 3, Table 10, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr48/nvs48_03.pdf*, 28 March 2000.

5. S.J. Ventura, *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 1999," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 49, no. 1, Table 10, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr49/nvsr49_01.pdf*, 17 April 2001.

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6. J.A. Martin *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 2000," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 50, no. 5, Table 10, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_05.pdf*, 12 February 2002.

10. Percentage of Births by Father's Education

This indicator measures the percentage of all infants born to fathers with less than 12 years of education, 12 years of education and 13 years or more of education among all births for which the father's education was reported.

California Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Father's education: less than 12 years	27.8%	27.4%	27.5%
Father's education: 12 years	31.4%	31.3%	30.5%
Father's education: 13 or more years	40.9%	41.2%	42.1%

State Rank: N/A.

Notes:
Comparable national statistics are not available.

Sources:
1. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-39, Live Births by Father's Education, California Counties and Selected City Health Departments, 1998," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 22 April 2002.

2. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-39, Live Births by Father's Education, California Counties and Selected City Health Departments, 1999," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 22 April 2002.

3. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-39, Live Births by Father's Education, California Counties and Selected City Health Departments, 2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 22 April 2002.

11. English Learner (EL) Students

This indicator measures the percentage of public school students identified as English Learners (EL) and Fluent-English Proficient (FEP), as well as the percentage of students who have been redesignated from EL to FEP.

California Trend

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
English Learner (EL) students	24.7%	24.9%	25.0%
Fluent-English Proficient (FEP) students	13.0%	13.3%	14.0%
Redesignated FEP students	7.4%	7.6%	8.9%

National Trend

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
English Learner (EL) students	N/A	8.0%	N/A
Redesignated FEP students	N/A	9.3%	N/A

State Rank: N/R.

Notes:
English Learners are those students whose primary language is not English, and who, on the basis of state-approved oral language assessment procedures, have been determined to lack the English language skills necessary to succeed in the school's regular instructional programs. Students are designated FEP if their primary language is not English and if they have met the district criteria for proficiency in English.

Sources:

1. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Number of English Learners in California Public Schools, by Language and Grade, Ranked by Total, 1998-99," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 17 April 2002.

2. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Number of English Learners in California Public Schools, by Language and Grade, Ranked by Total, 1999-00," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 17 April 2002.

3. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Number of English Learners in California Public Schools, by Language and Grade, Ranked by Total, 2000-01," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 17 April 2002.

4. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Number of Fluent-English-Proficient (FEP) Students in California Public Schools, by Language and Grade, Ranked by Total, 1998-99," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 17 April 2002.

5. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Number of Fluent-English-Proficient (FEP) Students in California Public Schools, by Language and Grade, Ranked by Total, 1999-00," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 17 April 2002.

6. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Number of Fluent-English-Proficient (FEP) Students in California Public Schools, by Language and Grade, Ranked by Total, 2000-01," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 17 April 2002.

7. Anneka L. Kindler, National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition and Language Instruction Educational Programs, "Survey of the States' Limited English Proficient Students and Available Education Programs and Services, 1999-2000 Summary Report," *http://www.ncbe.gwu.edu/ncbepubs/seareports/99-00/sea9900.pdf*, May 2002.

12. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Second Grade

This indicator measures the percentage of California second grade students scoring at or above the 50th National Percentile Rank (NPR) in reading and math.

California Trend: Reading

	1999	2000	2001
Percentage of all students above 50th NPR	44%	49%	51%
Percentage of economically disadvantaged students above 50th NPR	27%	33%	35%
Percentage of non-economically disadvantaged students above 50th NPR	59%	71%	72%
Percentage of English Learners (EL) above 50th NPR	19%	25%	28%
Percentage of English Only and Fluent-English Proficient (FEP) students above 50th NPR	56%	61%	63%

State Rank: N/A.

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California Trend: Math

	1999	2000	2001
Percentage of all students above 50th NPR	49%	57%	58%
Percentage of economically disadvantaged students above 50th NPR	36%	43%	46%
Percentage of non-economically disadvantaged students above 50th NPR	61%	74%	75%
Percentage of English Learners (EL) above 50th NPR	33%	40%	43%
Percentage of English Only and Fluent-English Proficient (FEP) students above 50th NPR	57%	65%	66%

State Rank: N/A.

Notes:
The STAR program requires that all California students in 2nd through 11th grade are tested each spring on basic academic skills. The "percent at or above the 50th National Percentile Rank" is used to report group performance on California's STAR test. The data presented here tells what percentage of the California group performed at or above the national average. The 50th percentile is the median: by definition, half the students in the national group score higher and half score lower than the 50th percentile. The California Department of Education recommends using this method for year-to-year comparisons. Economically disadvantaged students are those who meet either one of two criteria: 1) neither parent received a high school diploma or 2) the pupil participates in the free or reduced-price lunch program. English Learners are those students whose primary language is not English, and who, on the basis of the state-approved oral language assessment procedures (grades K-12), have been determined to lack the English language skills necessary to succeed in the school's regular instructional programs. Fluent-English Proficient students are those students whose primary language is not English and who have met the district criteria for proficiency in English.

Sources:
1. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 1999," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star99/reports/English.html*, revised 15 May 2000.

2. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 2000," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star2000F/reports/01.html*, revised 15 October 2001.

3. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 2001," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star2001*, revised 15 November 2001.

13. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Fourth Grade

This indicator measures the percentage of California 4th grade students scoring at or above the 50th National Percentile Rank (NPR) in reading and math.

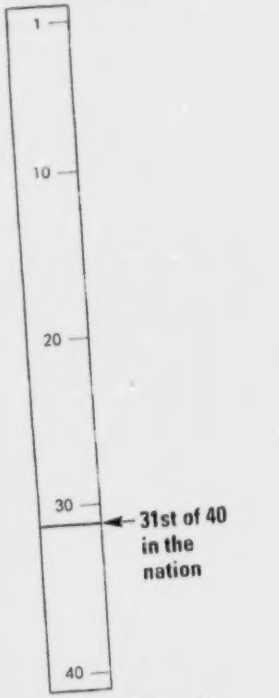
California Trend: Reading

	1999	2000	2001
Percentage of all students above 50th NPR	41%	45%	47%
Percentage of economically disadvantaged students above 50th NPR	22%	25%	28%
Percentage of non-economically disadvantaged students above 50th NPR	56%	67%	69%
Percentage of English Learners (EL) above 50th NPR	11%	13%	15%
Percentage of English Only and Fluent-English Proficient (FEP) students above 50th NPR	53%	57%	59%

State Rank: N/A.

HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP:

Highest 4th grade NAEP math proficiency



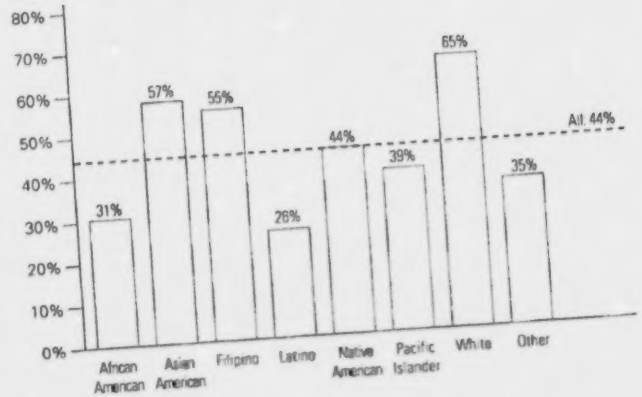
Lowest 4th grade NAEP math proficiency

California Trend: Math

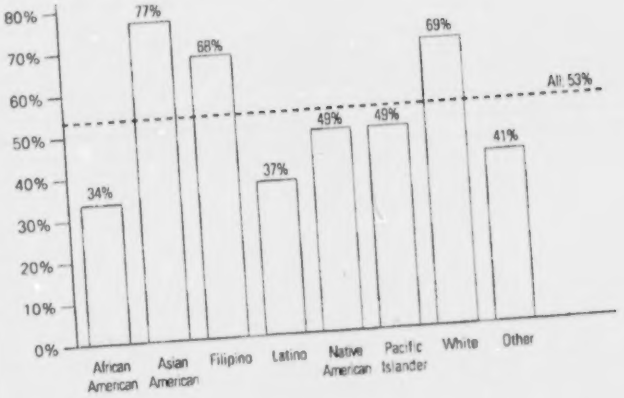
	1999	2000	2001
Percentage of all students above 50th NPR	44%	51%	54%
Percentage of economically disadvantaged students above 50th NPR	28%	35%	39%
Percentage of non-economically disadvantaged students above 50th NPR	56%	70%	73%
Percentage of English Learners (EL) above 50th NPR	21%	27%	30%
Percentage of English Only and Fluent-English Proficient (FEP) students above 50th NPR	52%	60%	64%

State Rank: N/A.

Percentage of Students Scoring Above 50th NPR on STAR Reading by Race/Ethnicity, All Grades Combined, California, 2001



Percentage of Students Scoring Above 50th NPR on STAR Math by Race/Ethnicity, All Grades Combined, California, 2001



Notes:
The STAR program requires that all California students in 2nd through 11th grade are tested each spring on basic academic skills. The "percent at or above the 50th National Percentile Rank" is used to report group performance on California's STAR test. The data presented here tells what percentage of the California group performed at or above the national average. The 50th percentile is the median: by definition, half the students in the national group score higher and half score lower than the 50th percentile. The California Department of Education recommends using this method for year-to-year comparisons. Economically disadvantaged students are those who meet either one of two criteria: 1) neither parent received a high school diploma or 2) the pupil participates in the free or reduced-price lunch program. English Learners are those students whose primary language is not English, and who, on the basis of the state-approved oral language assessment procedures (grades K-12), have been determined to lack the English language skills necessary to succeed in the school's regular instructional programs. Fluent-English Proficient students are those students whose primary language is not English and who have met the district criteria for proficiency in English.

Sources:
1. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 1999," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star99/reports/English.html*, revised 15 May 2000.

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2. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 2000," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star2000F/reports/01.html*, revised 15 October 2001.

3. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 2001," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star2001*, revised 15 November 2001.

4. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Achievement Summary by Gender & Ethnic Designation, Spring 1999," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 31 March 2002.

5. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Achievement Summary by Gender & Ethnic Designation, Spring 2000," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 31 March 2002.

6. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Achievement Summary by Gender & Ethnic Designation, Spring 2001," http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/, accessed 31 March 2002.

7. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Achievement Summary by Program, Spring 1999," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 31 March 2002.

8. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Achievement Summary by Program, Spring 2000, http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/, accessed 31 March 2002.

9. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Achievement Summary by Program, Spring 2001," http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/, accessed 31 March 2002.

14. NAEP Math Proficiency: Fourth and Eighth Grades

This indicator measures the average scores of students on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) Math Assessment, and the percentage of students who are proficient in math in 4th and 8th grade. The NAEP Math Assessment rates students' proficiency on a scale of 0-500, with a score of 249 or higher considered proficient on the 4th grade test, and a score of 299 or higher considered proficient on the 8th grade test.

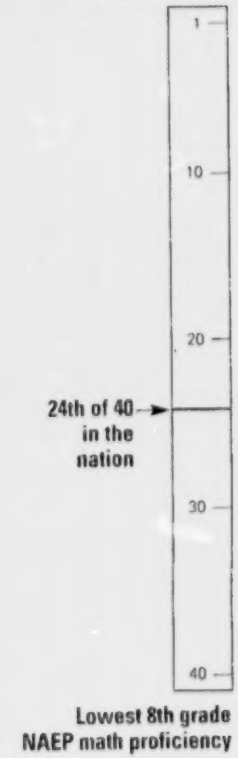
California Trend

	1992	1996	2000
Mean score—4th grade	208	209	214
Percentage proficient—4th grade	12%	11%	15%
Mean score—8th grade	261	263	262
Percentage proficient—8th grade	16%	17%	18%

National Trend

	1992	1996	2000
Mean score—4th grade	219	222	226
Percentage proficient—4th grade	18%	21%	25%
Mean score—8th grade	267	271	274
Percentage proficient—8th grade	20%	23%	26%

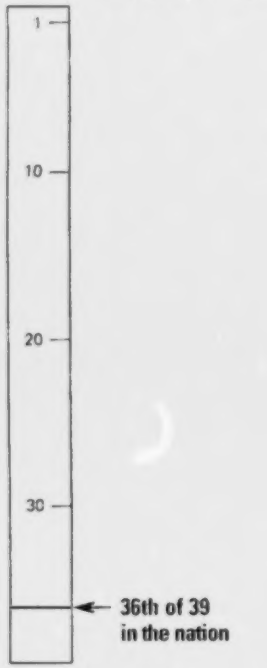
HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP



State Rank: 4th grade: 31 out of 40.
State Rank: 8th grade: 24 out of 40.

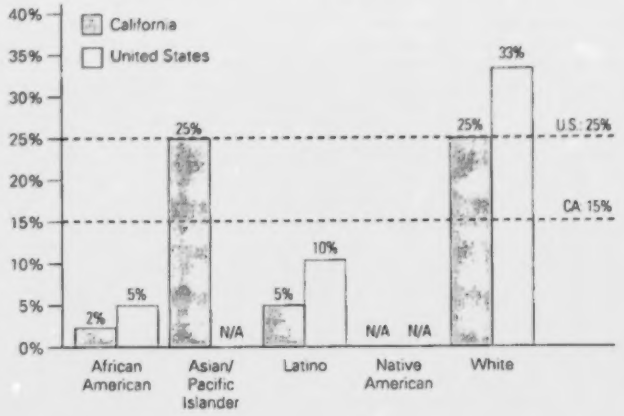
HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP:

Highest 4th grade NAEP science proficiency

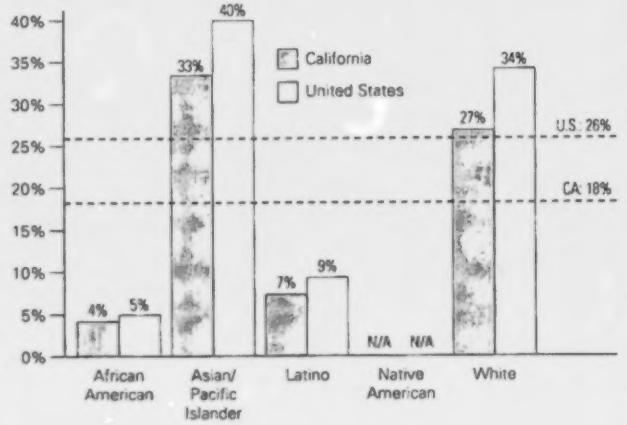


Lowest 4th grade NAEP science proficiency

Percentage of Students Proficient in Math, 4th Grade, California and United States, 2000



Percentage of Students Proficient in Math, 8th Grade, California and United States, 2000



Notes:
The NAEP started in 1990, and since 1992 has been administered every four years. The ranking is based on the percentage of public school students in each state who scored at or above the proficient level in 2000 (249/500 for fourth grade students and 299/500 for eighth grade students). Some states do not administer the tests; the ranking is based on data from the forty participating states.

Source:
U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)," *http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/naepdata*, revised 25 July 2001.

15. NAEP Science Proficiency: Fourth and Eighth Grades

This indicator measures the average scores of students on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) Science Assessment, and the percentage of students who are proficient in science in 4th and 8th grade. The NAEP Science Assessment rates students' science proficiency on a scale of 0-300, with a score of 170 or higher considered proficient on both the 4th and 8th grade tests.

California Trend

	1996	2000
Mean score—4th grade	N/A	131
Percentage proficient—4th grade	N/A	14%
Mean score—8th grade	138	132
Percentage proficient—8th grade	20%	15%

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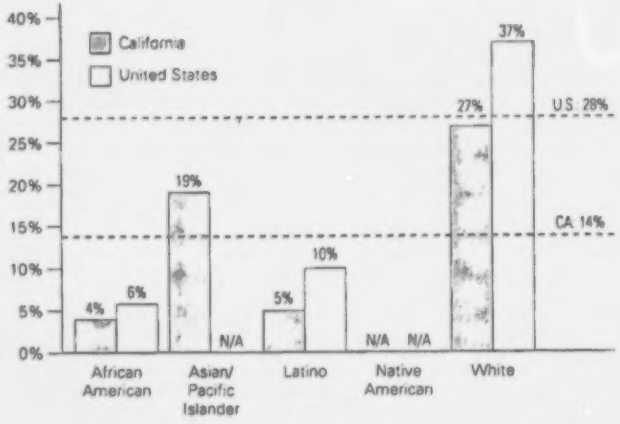
National Trend

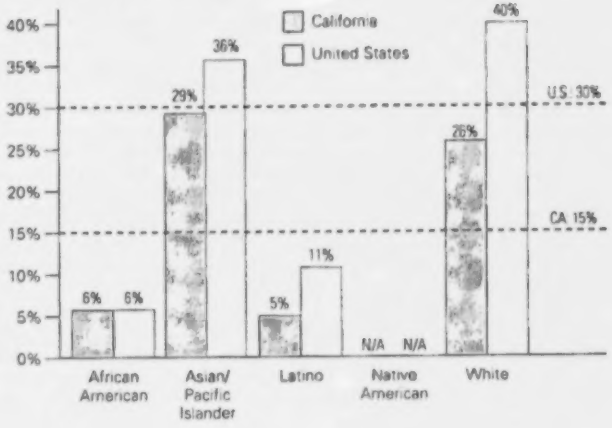
	1996	2000
Mean score—4th grade	N/A	148
Percentage proficient—4th grade	N/A	28%
Mean score—8th grade	148	149
Percentage proficient—8th grade	27%	30%

State Rank: 4th grade: 36 out of 39.
State Rank: 8th grade: 35 out of 38.

Percentage of Students Proficient in Science, 4th Grade, California and United States, 2000



Percentage of Students Proficient in Science, 8th Grade, California and United States, 2000

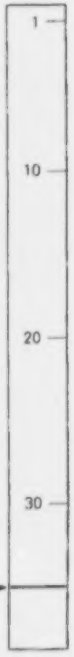


Notes:
Ranking is based on the percentage of public school students in each state who scored at or above the proficient level in 2000 (170/300). Some states do not administer the tests; the ranking is based on data from the participating states.

Source:
U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Center for Education Statistics, "National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)," *http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/naepdata/*, revised 25 July 2001.

HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP

Highest 8th grade NAEP science proficiency



Lowest 8th grade NAEP science proficiency

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16. Graduates Prepared for College

This indicator measures the percentage of 12th grade graduates in California public schools completing all courses required for University of California and/or California State University admission.

California Trend

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
All	36%	35%	36%
African American	26%	25%	26%
Asian	59%	60%	58%
Filipino	45%	45%	46%
Latino	22%	22%	23%
Multiracial/Other	29%	16%	23%
Native American	22%	23%	23%
Pacific Islander	27%	26%	26%
White	41%	40%	41%

State Rank: N/A.

Notes:
1998-1999 national data reveal that 44.2% of high school graduates completed coursework comparable to the UC/CSU requirements. This national average is based on the number of graduates who completed a combination of courses that included the following: 4 units English, 3 units Math, 3 units Science, 3 units Social Studies, 2 units Foreign Language.

Sources:
1. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Numbers of 12th Grade Graduates in California Public Schools Completing All Courses Required for U.C. and/or C.S.U. Entrance by County, by Gender and by Ethnic Group for the Year 1998-99," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 21 March 2002.

2. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Numbers of 12th Grade Graduates in California Public Schools Completing All Courses Required for U.C. and/or C.S.U. Entrance by County, by Gender and by Ethnic Group for the Year 1999-00," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 21 March 2002.

3. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Numbers of 12th Grade Graduates in California Public Schools Completing All Courses Required for U.C. and/or C.S.U. Entrance by County, by Gender and by Ethnic Group for the Year 2000-01," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 21 March 2002.

4. National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Educational Statistics, 2001," Table 143, *http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2001498*, February 2000.

17. High School Dropout Rate

This indicator measures the percentage of public school students in grades 9-12 who leave school over the course of one year and do not enroll in a different school or notify the school of a change of residence.

California Trend

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
All	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
African American	4.7%	4.6%	4.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%
Latino	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%
Native American	4.0%	3.5%	3.6%
White	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%

State Rank: N/A.

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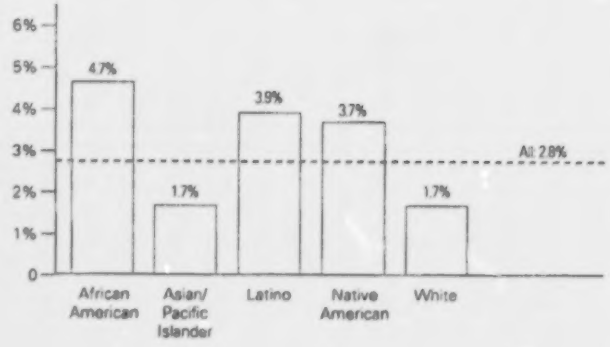
Annual High School Dropout Rate by Race/Ethnicity, California, 1998-2001 Average



Notes:

The dropout rates provided above are annual rates; the cumulative effect of an annual 2.8% dropout rate is that 11.2% of students drop out over a four-year period. The percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds who have completed high school in California averaged 82.5% during 1998-2000, below the national average of 85.7% for the same years. This is an imperfect measure of high school dropout rates, however, as the 18- to 24-year-olds living in California (or in any other state) did not necessarily attend high school in the state. The California Department of Education will have more comprehensive data about students who do not graduate from high school when the California School Information Services (CSIS) program is in place; scheduled completion is in 2005.

Sources:

1. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Dropouts as a Percent of Enrollment (Grades 9-12) in California Public Schools by County and Ethnic Group for the Year 1998-99," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 3 June 2002.

2. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Dropouts as a Percent of Enrollment (Grades 9-12) in California Public Schools by County and Ethnic Group for the Year 1999-00," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 3 June 2002.

3. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Dropouts as a Percent of Enrollment (Grades 9-12) in California Public Schools by County and Ethnic Group for the Year 2000-01," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 3 June 2002.

4. National Center for Education Statistics, "Dropout Rates in the United States: 2000," *http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002114*, 15 November 2001.

18. Public School Expenditures

This indicator measures government expenditures per student on public elementary and secondary schools, based on average daily attendance.

California Trend

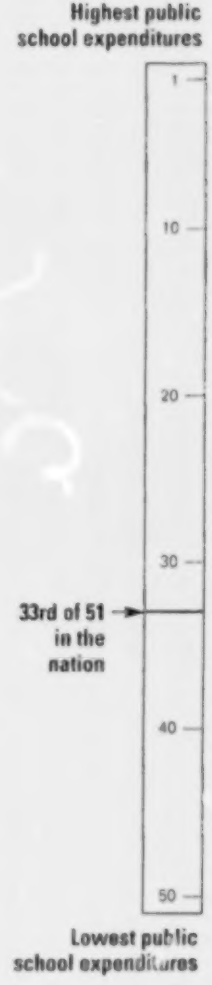
	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
Expenditures per student	$5,379	$5,705	$6,360

National Trend

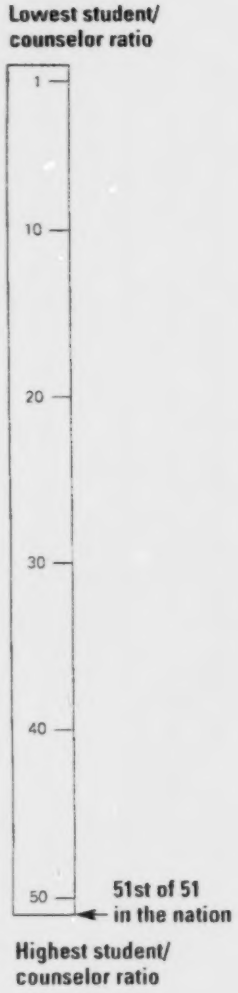
	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
Expenditures per student	$7,024	$7,316	$7,640

State Rank: 33 out of 51.

HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP



HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP:



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Notes:
The National Education Association (NEA) national data are not directly comparable with California Department of Education (CDE) state data as the figures are based on different expenditures. The ranking is based on state-level data for the 2000-2001 school year provided by the NEA. CDE's "Current Expense of Education" is the total General Fund expenditures minus food services, facilities acquisition, construction and certain other items. That number is divided by Average Daily Attendance to calculate the per pupil expenditure.

Sources:
1. California Department of Education, School Fiscal Services Division, "1998-99 K-12 Education Financial Data," *http://www.cde.ca.gov/fiscal/financial/Fingertip_Facts99.html*, revised 9 November 2000.

2. California Department of Education, School Fiscal Services Division, "1999-00 K-12 Education Financial Data," *http://www.cde.ca.gov/fiscal/financial/FingertipFacts00.html*, revised 12 October 2001.

3. California Department of Education, School Fiscal Services Division, "2000-01 Current Cost of Education," unpublished data, accessed 14 June 2002.

4. National Education Association Research, *Rankings of the States 2001 and Estimates of School Statistics 2002*, Tables H14 & H16 (Washington, D.C.: NEA, 2002), *http://www.nea.org/publiced/edstats/rankings/02rankings.pdf*.

19. Student/Counselor Ratio

The indicator measures the average number of students to school counselors in the state. The American School Counselor Association recommends a student to counselor ratio of 250:1.

California Trend

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
Student enrollment	5,844,111	5,951,612	6,050,895
Number of counselors (FTE)	5,727	6,077	6,401
Ratio	1,020:1	979:1	945:1

National Trend

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
Ratio	500:1	490:1	485:1

State Rank: 51 out of 51.

Sources:
1. California Department of Education, Counseling and Student Support Services, "Student-Counselor Ratios in California, 1992/93 - 2000/01," *http://www.cde.ca.gov/spbranch/ssp/cacratio92_01.htm*; accessed 2 May 2002.

2. National Center for Education Statistics, "State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey Data, 1998-1999," *http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/stNfis.html*, accessed 2 May 2002.

3. National Center for Education Statistics, "State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey Data, 1999-2000," *http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/stNfis.html*, accessed 2 May 2002.

4. National Center for Education Statistics, "State Nonfiscal Public Elementary/Secondary Education Survey Data, 2000-2001," *http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/stNfis.html*, accessed 2 May 2002.

20. Student/Teacher Ratio

This indicator measures the total enrollment in relation to the equivalent number of full-time teachers for students in grades K-12.

California Trend

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
Student/teacher ratio	21:1	21:1	21:1

National Trend

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
Student/teacher ratio	16:1	16:1	16:1

State Rank: 50 out of 51.

Notes:
The student/teacher ratio was calculated by dividing total student enrollment into the equivalent of full-time teachers, measured in the fall of each year. The full-time teacher equivalent calculation includes hours worked by part-time teachers, special education teachers and others, and thus is not the same as average class size. The average class size for students in California in 2000-2001 was 19 students for grades K-3 and 28 students for grades 4-6.

Sources:
1. National Center for Education Statistics, "Digest of Education Statistics 2001," Table 67, *http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2002130*, February 2001.

2. National Education Association Research, *Rankings of the States 2001 and Estimates of School Statistics 2002*, Table C6 (Washington, D.C.: NEA, 2002), *http://www.nea.org/publiced/edstats/rankings/02rankings.pdf*.

21. Teaching Credentials

This indicator measures the number and percentage of teachers with a full teaching credential.

California Trend

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
Number of teachers	283,975	292,012	301,361
Number with full credential	248,535	251,431	258,934
Percentage with full credential	87.5%	86.1%	85.9%

State Rank: N/A.

Notes:
Comparable national data are not available.

Sources:
1. California Department of Education, Education Demographics Unit, "Statewide Classroom Teacher Credential and Experience Report for the Year 1998-99," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest*, accessed 2 April 2002.

2. California Department of Education, Education Demographics Unit, "Statewide Classroom Teacher Credential and Experience Report for the Year 1999-00," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest*, accessed 2 April 2002.

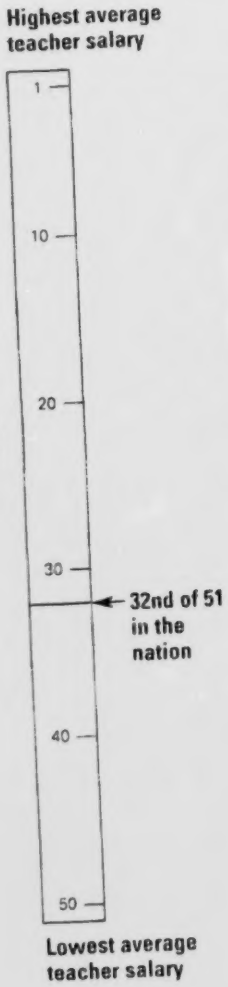
3. California Department of Education, Education Demographics Unit, "Statewide Classroom Teacher Credential and Experience Report for the Year 2000-01," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest*, accessed 2 April 2002.

HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP

22. Average Teacher Salary

This indicator measures the average salary paid to public school teachers. The adjusted salary figure takes into account cost-of-living differences across geographical areas.

HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP:



California Statistics

	1999-2000
Average salary	$47,680
Cost of living index	122.7
Salary adjustment	-$8,835
Adjusted average salary	$38,845

National Statistics

	1999-2000
Average salary	$41,820
Cost of living index	100
Salary adjustment	$0
Adjusted average salary	$41,820

State Rank: 32 out of 51.

Notes:
The ranking is based on the adjusted average salary for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Cost of Living Index was calculated by the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) and is based on a scale in which 100 represents the median. For details, see F. Howard Nelson, "An Interstate Cost-of-Living Index," *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis*, Spring 1991, vol. 13, *http://www.aft.org/research/reports/col/colpape3.htm*, 103-111. California's Cost of Living Index for 1999-2000 was the third highest in the nation.

Source:
American Federation of Teachers, Research and Information Services Department, "2000 Survey & Analysis of Teacher Salary Trends," *http://www.aft.org/research/salary/home.htm*, Table I-7, accessed 12 April 2002.

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Health Indicators

1. Uninsured Children
2. Enrollment in Medicaid and SCHIP
3. Prenatal Care
4. Infant Mortality
5. Low Birthweight Infants
6. Elevated Blood Lead Levels
7. Teen Birth Rate
8. Early Childhood Immunizations
9. Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP)
10. Dental Visits
11. Fluoridated Water

Health

Children's Critical Early Years

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1. Uninsured Children

This indicator measures the number and percentage of children ages 0-17 who lacked health insurance at any time during a one-year period.

California Statistics: By Race/Ethnicity

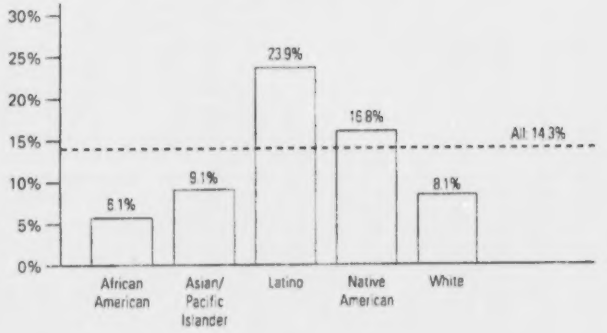
	2001	
	Number	Percentage
All	1,323,000	14.3%
African American	40,000	6.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	81,000	9.1%
Latino	968,000	23.9%
Native American	8,300	16.8%
White	261,000	8.1%

California Statistics: By Income

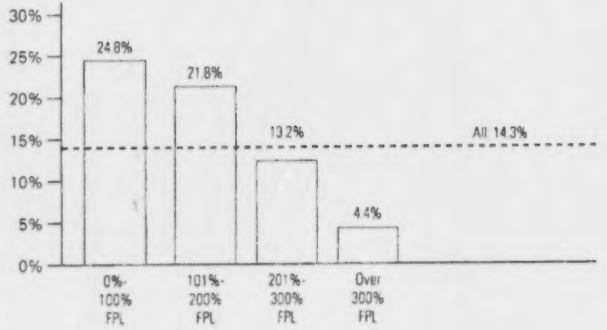
	2001
Family income up to 100% of the FPL (≤$14,630)	24.8%
Family income 101%-200% of the FPL ($14,631-$29,260)	21.8%
Family income 201%-300% of the FPL ($29,261-$43,890)	13.2%
Family income greater than 300% of the FPL ($43,891 and above)	4.4%

State Rank: N/A.

Percentage of Uninsured Children by Race/Ethnicity, California, 2001



Percentage of Uninsured Children by Income Level, California, 2001



Notes:

The California Health Interview Survey, first conducted in 2001 by the UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, is the largest state health survey conducted in the United States, with future surveys planned for every two years. In 2001, survey participants included 55,428 adults, 5,801 teens (ages 12-17) and 12,592 children (ages 0-11). Previous estimates about uninsured children have come from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS), a national survey of approximately 50,000 adults. The CHIS data presented above is not directly comparable to previous CPS figures; the 2001 CPS estimated that 15.4% of children ages 0-17 in California were uninsured at all times during 2000. The numbers of

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children provided above are based on demographic information from the 2000 Census, and the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) information is based on the 2001 Federal Poverty Guidelines for a family of three.

Sources:

1. E. Richard Brown, *et al.*, "Health Policy Fact Sheet: Number of Uninsured Californians Declines to 6.2 million–2 million Are Eligible for Medi-Cal or Healthy Families" (Los Angeles: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, March 2002), Exhibit 2.

2. E. Richard Brown, *et al., The State of Health Insurance in California: Findings from the 2001 California Health Interview Survey* (Los Angeles: UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, June 2002), Exhibits 7 & 10.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1 (SF1), produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/SCDC_Products.HTM*, accessed 28 March 2002.

4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, "The 2001 HHS Poverty Guidelines," *http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/01poverty.htm*, revised 4 March 2002.

2. Enrollment in Medicaid and SCHIP

This indicator measures the number of children ages 0-18 enrolled in State Children's Health Insurance Programs (SCHIP) and the number of children ages 0-20 enrolled in Medicaid. These no- and low-cost health insurance programs are available to children in low-income families. In California, the SCHIP program is called Healthy Families and the Medicaid program is called Medi-Cal for Children.

California Trend

	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of children ages 0-18 enrolled: Healthy Families	209,341	362,894	503,901
Number of children ages 0-20 enrolled: Medi-Cal	2,774,311	2,790,437	2,744,884

National Trend

	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of children ages 0-18 enrolled: SCHIP	1,959,330	3,333,879	4,601,098
Number of children ages 0-20 enrolled: Medicaid	16,100,000	16,400,000	16,600,000

State Rank: N/R.

Notes:

California SCHIP enrollment data include the number of children ages 0-18 enrolled in SCHIP during December of the given fiscal year, while national SCHIP enrollment data include the yearly number of children ages 0-18 ever enrolled in SCHIP. California Medi-Cal enrollment data include the number of children ages 0-20 enrolled in Medi-Cal during January of the given fiscal year, while national Medicaid enrollment data represent the average monthly enrollment for the year.

Sources:

1. Managed Risk Medical Insurance Board, *Healthy Families Program Disenrollment History*, HFP Report HD, unpublished data, revised 4 January 2002.

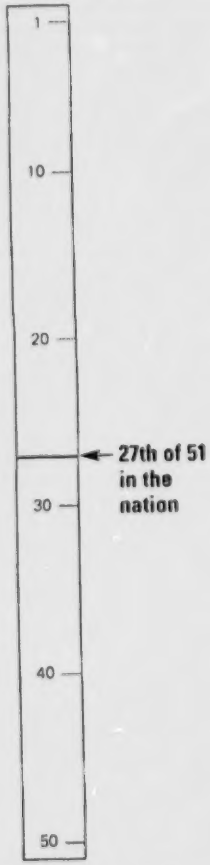
2. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, "The State Children's Health Insurance Program Annual Enrollment Report: Federal Fiscal Year 2001: October 2000- September 30, 2001," *http://cms.hhs.gov/schip/schip01.pdf*, 6 February 2002.

3. California Department of Health Services, Medical Care Statistics Section, "Medi-Cal Beneficiaries by Age Category (historical)," Monthly Medi-Cal Eligibility File, January 1999-2001, *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/mcss/RequestedData/Ages/age.htm*, accessed 27 August 2002.

4. Health Care Financing Administration, "2001 HCFA Statistics," Table 11, "Medicaid Person Years: Children," *http://www.hcfa.gov/stats/01hcfastats.pdf* (*http://cms.hhs.gov/* after September 2002), accessed 27 August 2002.

HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP:

Highest rate of prenatal care



Lowest rate of prenatal care

3. Prenatal Care

This indicator measures the percentage of mothers beginning prenatal care in the first trimesters of their pregnancies for births occurring in the given year.

California Trend

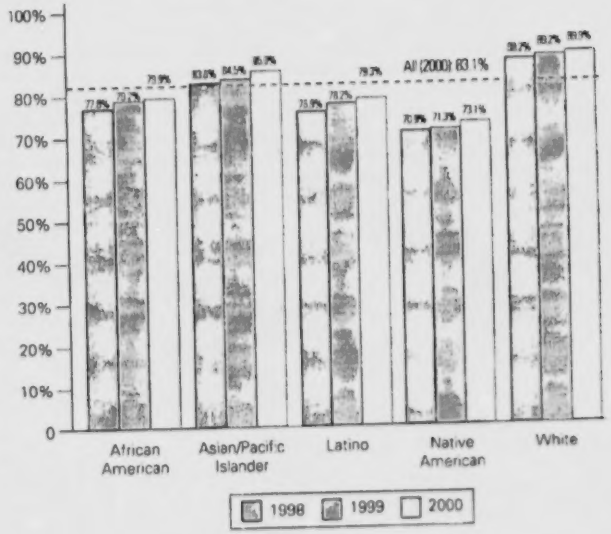
	1998	1999	2000
All	81.1%	82.2%	83.1%
African American	77.8%	79.2%	79.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	83.6%	84.5%	85.9%
Latino	76.9%	78.2%	79.3%
Native American	70.9%	71.3%	73.1%
White	88.2%	89.2%	89.9%

National Trend

	1998	1999	2000
All	82.8%	83.2%	83.2%
African American	73.3%	74.1%	74.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	83.1%	83.7%	84.0%
Latino	74.3%	74.4%	74.4%
Native American	68.8%	69.5%	69.3%
White	87.9%	88.4%	88.5%

State Rank: 27 out of 51.

Percentage of Mothers Receiving Prenatal Care in the First Trimester, California, 1998-2000



Notes:
The ranking is based on the 1998-2000 average percentage of mothers of all races beginning prenatal care in the first trimester for each state and the District of Columbia. Because the California Department of Health Services has a "White/Other" category rather than a "White" category for mothers' prenatal care, the "White" California statistics are from the National Vital Statistics Report (also the source of the national data) to keep the racial/ethnic groups comparable with national data. The rest of the California percentages are from the California Department of Health Services, which changed race reporting in 2000 to allow the reporting of up to three races. For most vital statistics, however, the California Department of Health Services does not report a "Multiracial" category; the California racial/ethnic groups provided above generally correspond to the first race/ethnicity listed for the mother on the infant's birth certificate.

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Sources:

1. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-51. Live Births by Trimester Prenatal Care and By Race/Ethnicity and Age of Mother, California, 1998," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 24 April 2002.

2. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-51. Live Births by Trimester Prenatal Care and By Race/Ethnicity and Age of Mother, California, 1999," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 24 April 2002.

3. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-51. Live Births by Trimester Prenatal Care and By Race/Ethnicity and Age of Mother, California, 2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 24 April 2002.

4. S.J. Ventura, *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 1998," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 48, no. 3, Table 34, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr48/nvs48_03.pdf*, 28 March 2000.

5. S.J. Ventura, *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 1999," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 49, no. 1,Table 34, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr49/nvsr49_01.pdf*, 17 April 2001.

6. S.J. Ventura, *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 2000," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 50, no. 5, Tables E & 34, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_05.pdf*, 12 February 2002.

4. Infant Mortality

This indicator measures the number of infants who die in their first year of life per 1,000 infants born in a given year.

California Trend

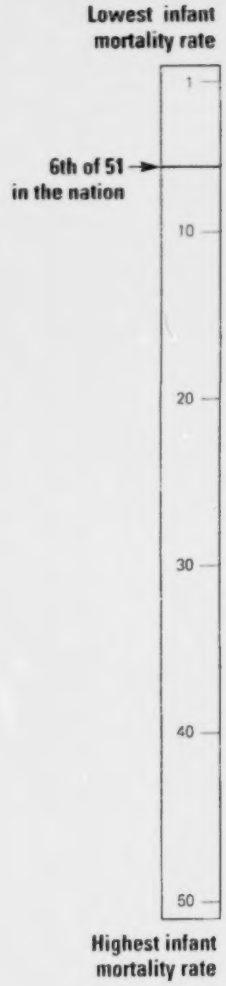
	1998	1999	2000
All	5.7	5.4	5.4
African American	13.7	12.9	12.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.1	3.7	3.6
Latino	5.5	5.2	5.3
Multiracial	N/A	N/A	10.4
Native American	8.1	5.2	4.1
White/Other	5.0	4.7	4.8

National Trend

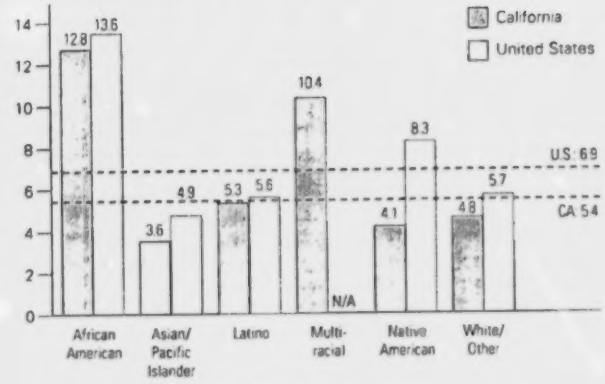
	1998	1999	2000
All	7.2	7.0	6.9
African American	13.8	14.0	13.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	5.5	4.8	4.9
Latino	5.8	5.7	5.6
Multiracial	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native American	9.3	9.3	8.3
White	6.0	5.8	5.7

State Rank: 6 out of 51.

HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP



Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000, California and United States, 2000



Notes:
The ranking is based on 1998-2000 national infant mortality data for all races in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The racial/ethnic groups provided above are those of the mother for all data except 2000 California data, which are based on the race of the infant. In 2000, the California Department of Health Services changed race reporting to allow the reporting of up to three races, which is reported as "Multiracial" for infant mortality; comparable national data are not available. Because California has a "White/Other" category for infant mortality, these data are not directly comparable to national figures for "White" mothers of infants. The national race/ethnicity data are linked birth/infant death data, in which information from the death certificate is linked to information from the birth certificate for each infant under one year of age who died in the given year. This linkage allows for more detailed analyses of infant mortality patterns and results in more accurate racial/ethnic data.

Sources:
1. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 5. Live Births and Birth Rates by Race/Ethnicity of Mother, California, 1995-1999," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/1999Data/1999NRatesEX.htm*, accessed 19 June 2002.

2. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-3. Live Births by Age and Race/Ethnic Group of Mother, California, 2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 19 June 2002.

3. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Death Records, "Table 4-7. Infant, Neonatal and Postneonatal deaths by sex of child and race/ethnicity of mother, California Counties, 1998," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 20 April 2002.

4. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Death Records, "Table 4-7. Infant, Neonatal and Postneonatal deaths by sex of child and race/ethnicity of mother, California Counties, 1999," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 20 April 2002.

5. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Death Records, "Table 4-12. Infant, Neonatal and Postneonatal deaths by sex and race/ethnic group of child, California Counties, 2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 20 April 2002.

6. T.J Mathews, *et al.*, "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 1998 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set," National Vital Statistics Report, vol. 48, no. 12, Table A & Table C, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr48/nvs48_12.pdf*, 20 July 2000.

7. T.J Mathews, *et al.*, "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 1999 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set," National Vital Statistics Report, vol. 50, no. 4, Table A & Table 1, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_04.pdf*, 30 January 2002.

8. T.J Mathews, *et al.*, "Infant Mortality Statistics from the 2000 Period Linked Birth/Infant Death Data Set," National Vital Statistics Report, vol. 50, no. 12, Table A & Table B, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_12.pdf*, 28 August 2002.

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5. Low Birthweight Infants

This indicator measures the number and percentage of infants who are born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces).

California Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Number	32,438	31,686	32,853
Percentage	6.2%	6.1%	6.2%

National Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Number	298,208	301,183	307,030
Percentage	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%

California Trend: By Race/Ethnicity

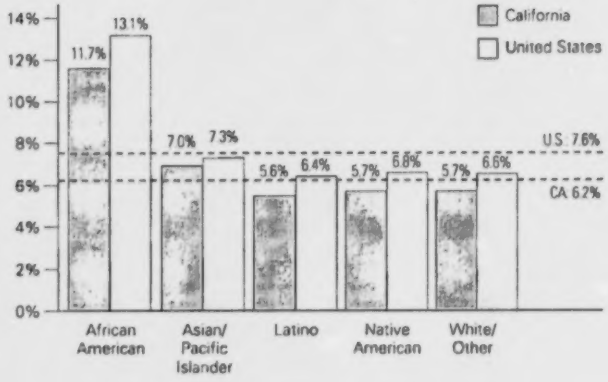
	1998	1999	2000
All	6.2%	6.1%	6.2%
African American	11.7%	11.8%	11.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.9%	6.8%	7.0%
Latino	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%
Native American	5.8%	6.0%	5.7%
White/Other	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%

National Trend: By Race/Ethnicity

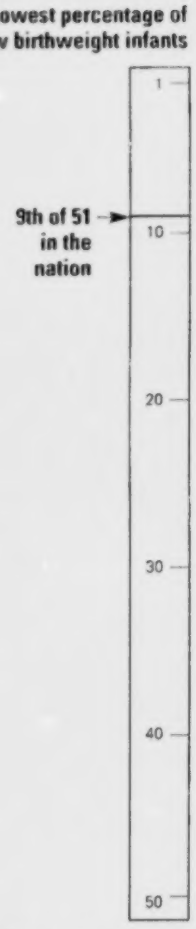
	1998	1999	2000
All	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%
African American	13.2%	13.2%	13.1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	7.4%	7.4%	7.3%
Latino	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%
Native American	6.8%	7.1%	6.8%
White/Other	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%

State Rank: 9 out of 51.

Percentage of Low Birthweight Infants, California and United States, 2000



HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP



Notes:
Beginning with the 2000 data, the California Department of Health Services changed race reporting to allow the reporting of up to three races. For most vital statistics, however, the California Department of Health Services does not report a "Multiracial" category; the racial/ethnic groups provided for California generally correspond to the first race/ethnicity listed for the mother on the birth certificate. Because the California Department of Health Services has a "White/Other" category for the mothers of low birthweight infants, these data are not directly comparable to national figures for "White" mothers of infants.

Sources:
1. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-53. Live Births By Birthweight, Trimester Prenatal Care Began, and Race/Ethnicity of Mother, California, 1998," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 4 April 2002.

2. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-53. Live Births By Birthweight, Trimester Prenatal Care Began, and Race/Ethnicity of Mother, California, 1999," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 4 April 2002.

3. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-53. Live Births By Birthweight, Trimester Prenatal Care Began, and Race/Ethnicity of Mother, California, 2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 4 April 2002.

4. S.J. Ventura, *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 1998," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 48, no. 3, Tables 24 & 46, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr48/nvs48_03.pdf*, 28 March 2000.

5. S.J. Ventura, *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 1999," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 49, no. 1, Tables 24 & 46, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr49/nvsr49_01.pdf*, 17 April 2001.

6. S.J. Ventura, *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 2000," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 50, no. 5, Tables 24, 44 & 46, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_05.pdf*, 12 February 2002.

6. Elevated Blood Lead Levels

This indicator estimates the percentage of children ages 0-5 whose blood lead levels (BLLs) are greater than 10, 15 and 20 micrograms per deciliter. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have established that elevated BLLs, of 10 micrograms per deciliter and higher, adversely affect the cognitive development and behavior of young children.

National Trend

	1996	1997	1998
Percentage with BLLs ≥10 micrograms/deciliter	10.5%	8.6%	7.6%
Percentage with BLLs ≥15 micrograms/deciliter	3.9%	3.2%	2.7%
Percentage with BLLs ≥20 micrograms/deciliter	1.9%	1.5%	1.2%

State Rank: N/A.

Notes:
The table above is based on data from over one million children tested per year in 19 selected state surveillance programs in the U.S., representing about 33% of all U.S. children ages 0-5. California was not one of the states included. In California, doctors are not required to report elevated BLLs unless they exceed 20 micrograms/deciliter; reporting is optional when BLLs are greater than 10 micrograms/deciliter. In 2001, 1,248 children ages 0-5 in California were reported to the California Department of Health Services (DHS) for having BLLs exceeding 10 micrograms/deciliter in 2001 (0.03% of all children in California), but the Environmental Working Group, a nonprofit environmental research organization, estimates that as many as 70,000 children may have elevated BLLs each year (2.3% of all children ages 0-5 in California, or over 50 times as many children with elevated BLLs as are reported to DHS).

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Sources:

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Blood Lead Levels in Young Children—United States and Selected States, 1996-1999," MMWR Weekly, vol. 49, no. 50, *http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm4950a3.htm*, 22 December 2000.

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Blood Lead Levels in Young Children—California, 1999-2000," MMWR Weekly, vol. 51, no. 31, *http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5131a3.htm*, 9 August 2002.

3. Zev Ross, Bill Walker, and Richard Wiles, *Lead Astray: California's Broken Promise to Protect Children from Lead Poisoning* (Washington, D.C.: Environmental Working Group, April 2000), *http://www.ewg.org/reports/leadastray/leadastray.pdf*.

4. California Department of Health Services, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch, "Children Under 6 and Under 17 with Elevated Blood Lead Levels, 1999-2001," unpublished data, 3 June 2002.

5. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/2000Cover1.htm*, accessed 14 April 2002.

6. State of California, Department of Finance, "Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040," *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm*, 1990 Census (Sacramento, CA: December 1998).

7. Teen Birth Rate

This indicator measures the number of births to females ages 15-19 per 1,000 females of the same age group.

California Trend

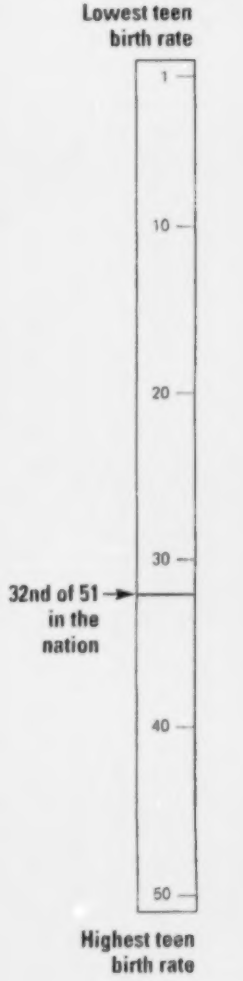
	1998	1999	2000
All	56.5	52.3	47.0
African American	76.7	68.6	63.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	21.7	20.6	18.3
Latino	74.0	69.1	51.2
Native American	87.4	82.3	78.7
White/Other	29.8	26.5	23.2

National Trend

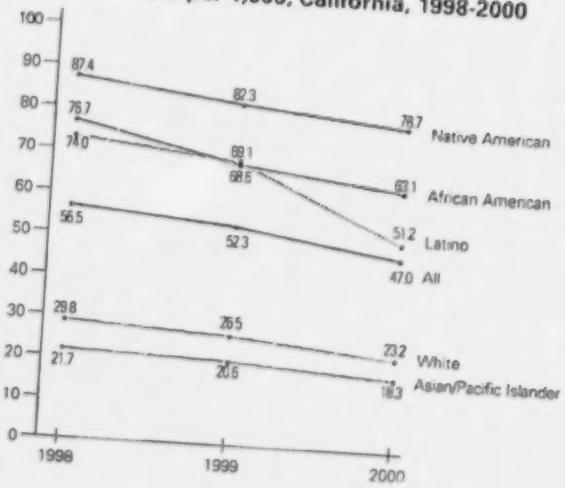
	1998	1999	2000
All	51.1	49.6	48.7
African American	85.4	81.0	79.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	23.1	22.3	21.8
Latino	93.6	93.4	94.4
Native American	72.1	67.8	67.9
White	35.2	34.0	32.8

State Rank: 32 out of 51.

HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP



Teen Birth Rate per 1,000, California, 1998-2000



Notes:

The ranking is based on the 1998-2000 average teen birth rate for teens of all races in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 2000, the California Department of Health Services allowed for the reporting of up to three racial categories, so 2000 racial data may not be directly comparable to racial data from previous years. For most vital statistics, however, the California Department of Health Services does not report a "Multiracial" category; the race/ethnicity reported for California for 2000 generally corresponds to the first race/ethnicity listed for the mother on the birth certificate. Because California has a "White/Other" category for teen birth rates, these data are not directly comparable to national figures on "White" teen birth rates. National teen birth rates and the numbers for all states, used to rank California, are based on demographic projections from the 1990 Census which have not been changed to reflect data collected in the 2000 Census. California rates are based on demographics that reflect 2000 Census numbers in order to provide the most accurate data available for California.

Sources:

1. S.J. Ventura, *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 1998," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 48, no. 3, Table 10, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr48/nvs48_03.pdf*, 28 March 2000.

2. S.J. Ventura, *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 1999," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 49, no. 1, Table 10, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr49/nvsr49_01.pdf*, 17 April 2001.

3. S.J. Ventura, *et al.*, "Births: Final Data for 2000," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 50, no. 5, Table 10, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_05.pdf*, 12 February 2002.

4. S.J. Ventura, *et al.*, "Births to Teenagers in the United States, 1940-2000," National Vital Statistics Reports, vol. 50, no. 10, Table 2, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr49/nvsr49_10.pdf*, 25 September 2001.

5. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-3. Live Births by Age and Race/Ethnicity of Mother, California, 1990, 1994-2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 28 April 2002.

6. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/2000Cover1.htm*, accessed 14 April 2002.

7. State of California, Department of Finance, "Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040," *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm*, 1990 Census (Sacramento, CA: December 1998).

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8. Early Childhood Immunizations

This indicator measures the percentage of children ages 19 to 35 months who received vaccination coverage according to the 4:3:1:3:3 vaccination series recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This vaccination series includes four DTaP vaccines (diptheria, tetanus and pertussis), three IPV vaccines (inactivated polio), one MMR vaccine (measles, mumps and rubella), 3 Hib vaccines (Haemophilus influenzae type b) and 3 Hepatitis B vaccines.

California Trend

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
All	72.3%	70.7%	74.0%
African American	61.2%	N/A	N/A
Asian/Pacific Islander	72.8%	N/A	81.0%
Latino	68.9%	72.8%	73.2%
Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
White/Other	80.9%	73.4%	72.3%

National Trend

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
All	73.0%	73.7%	74.2%
African American	68.4%	68.3%	69.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	73.2%	68.8%	76.0%
Latino	69.6%	70.9%	71.3%
Native American	74.7%	66.0%	71.3%
White	75.4%	76.6%	76.4%

State Rank: 34 out of 51.

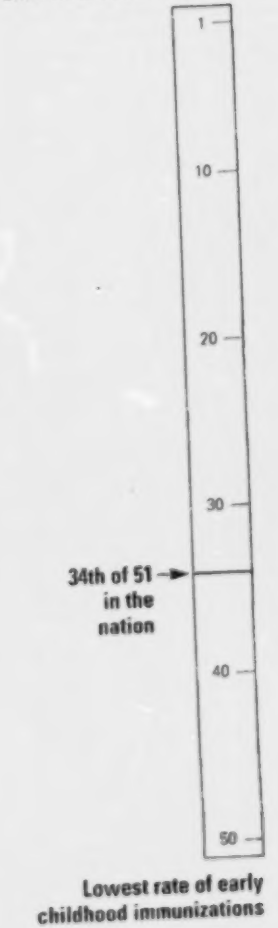
Notes:
Some California figures by race/ethnicity are not available because the populations surveyed were too small to calculate reliable data. The ranking is based on the percentage of children of all races who have received the 4:3:1:3:3 vaccination series in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Sources:
1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey, "Estimated Vaccination Coverage with 4:3:1:3:3 Among Children 19–35 Months of Age By Race/Ethnicity of the Child and Census Division and State," *http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/NIS/98-99/43133_race_st.xls*, July 1998-June 1999, accessed 5 June 2002.

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey, "Estimated Vaccination Coverage with 4:3:1:3:3 Among Children 19–35 Months of Age By Race/Ethnicity and By State and Immunization Action Plan Area," *http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/NIS/99-00/43133_race_iap.xls*, July 1999-June 2000, accessed 5 June 2002.

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey, "Estimated Vaccination Coverage with 4:3:1:3:3 Among Children 19–35 Months of Age By Race/Ethnicity and By State and Immunization Action Plan Area," *http://www.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/NIS/00-01/TAB28-43133_race_iap.xls*, June 2000-July 2001, accessed 5 June 2002.

HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP



9. Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP)

This indicator measures the number of children and youth ages 0-20 served through the Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP) run by the Children's Medical Services Branch of the California Department of Health Services. CHDP is a preventive health program which provides critical periodic health services to low-income children in California.

California Trend

	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Number of children served	2,285,697	2,228,361	2,228,326

Notes:
Because CHDP is a state-run program, it is not directly comparable to any national programs or programs in other states.

Sources:
1. California Department of Health Services, Children's Medical Services, Child Health and Disability Prevention Program, "CHDP Children Served by Source and County/City," FY 1997/98 CHDP data from confidential screening and billing forms (PM160), Table 53, July 1997-June 1998.

2. California Department of Health Services, Children's Medical Services, Child Health and Disability Prevention Program, "CHDP Children Served by Source and County/City," FY 1998/99 Summary CHDP data from confidential screening and billing forms (PM160), Table 72, July 1998-June 1999, 18 October 2001.

3. California Department of Health Services, Children's Medical Services, Child Health and Disability Prevention Program, "CHDP Children Served by Source and County/City," FY 1999/00 Summary CHDP data from confidential screening and billing forms (PM160), Table 72, July 1999-June 2000, 8 April 2002.

10. Dental Visits

This indicator measures the percentage of children ages 2-17 who had a dental visit in a one-year period.

National Trend: By Race/Ethnicity

	1997	1998	1999
All	72.7%	73.5%	72.6%
African American	68.8%	69.8%	67.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	69.9%	67.9%	70.8%
Latino	61.0%	62.4%	59.3%
Native American	66.8%	72.6%	59.5%
White/Other	76.4%	77.1%	77.1%

National Trend: By Income

	1997	1998	1999
Family income up to 100% of FPL (≤$13,650)	62.0%	63.5%	57.8%
Family income 101%-200% of FPL ($13,650-$27,300)	61.6%	61.1%	61.6%
Family income greater than 200% of FPL ($27,300 and up)	79.7%	80.3%	79.9%

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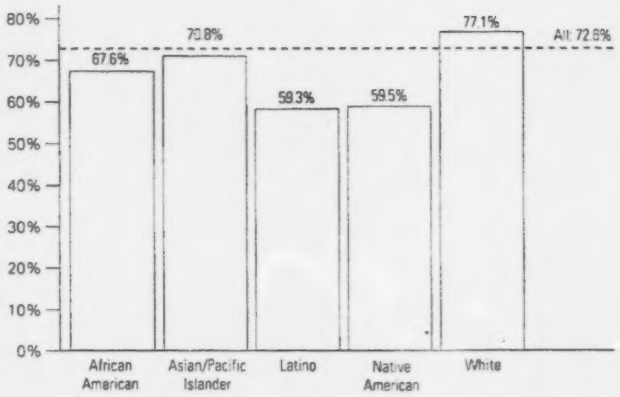
Percentage of Children Ages 2-17 with Annual Dental Visit, United States, 1999



Notes:
These statistics come from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), which is unable to break down data by state. In the NHIS, a "dental visit" is defined as a visit to a dentist or a dental hygienist, including an orthodontist, oral surgeon or any other dental specialist. Federal Poverty Level (FPL) information is based on the 1998 Federal Poverty Guidelines for a family of three.

Sources:
1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, "Health, United States, 2001," Table 80, *http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/products/pubs/pubd/hus/tables/2001/01hus80.pdf*, revised October 2001.

2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, "The 1998 HHS Poverty Guidelines," *http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/98poverty.htm*, updated 7 January 2002.

11. Fluoridated Water

This indicator measures the number of people of all ages that are receiving optimally fluoridated public drinking water, and gives this number as a percentage of all people served by public water systems.

California Trend

	1992	2000
Number	N/A	9,551,961
Percentage	15.7%	28.7%

National Trend

	1992	2000
Number	N/A	162,067,341
Percentage	62.1%	65.8%

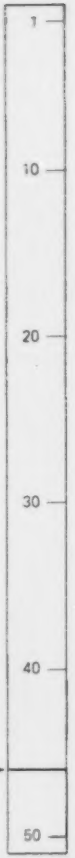
State Rank: 46 out of 51.

Notes:
This ranking is based on 2000 data for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. These data are not available specifically for children, but it is assumed that children's access to fluoridated water is similar to that of people of all ages. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention conducted a fluoridation census in 1992 and developed a surveillance database called the Water Fluoridation Report System (WFRS) in 1998-2000; annual state-level data became available through the WFRS starting in the year 2000.

Source:
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Populations Receiving Optimally Fluoridated Public Drinking Water—United States, 2000," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, vol. 51, no. 7, *http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5107a2.htm*, 22 February 2002.

HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP

Highest percentage of people served by flouridated water



Lowest percentage of people served by flouridated water

Family Economics Indicators

1. Children in Poverty
2. Children in Low-Income Families
3. Children in Poor Working Families
4. Children in Low-Income Working Families
5. Families in Poverty
6. Median Household Income
7. Cost of Child Care
8. Child Support
9. Children's Participation in TANF
10. Food Insecurity and Hunger
11. Children Receiving WIC
12. Food Stamps
13. Participation in the National School Breakfast Program
14. Participation in the National School Lunch Program
15. Participation in Summer Nutrition Programs

Family Economics

Children's Critical Early Years

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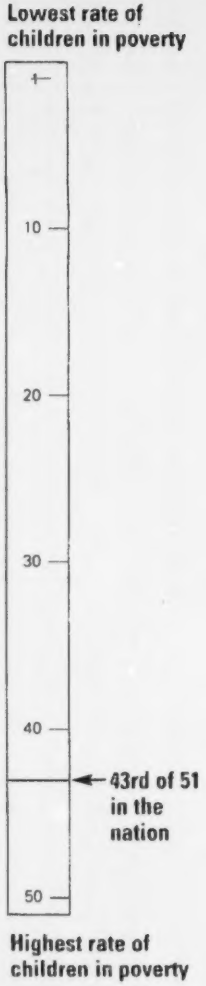

1. Children in Poverty

This indicator measures the number and percentage of children ages 0-17 living at or below the federal poverty level (in 2000, an annual income of $14,150 or less for a family of three).

California Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Number	2,183,000	1,892,000	1,843,000
Percentage	23.6%	20.3%	19.2%

National Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Number	13,467,000	12,109,000	11,553,000
Percentage	18.9%	16.9%	16.1%

State Rank: 43 out of 51.

Notes:
The ranking is based on a three-year average (1998-2000) of the percentage of children ages 0-17 living below the federal poverty level in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The federal poverty level income limits referred to in this report are based on the Federal Poverty Guidelines issued annually in the *Federal Register* by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, "Poverty in the United States: 1998," *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povty98.html*, Table 25, Current Population Survey, March 1999, revised 28 August 2001.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, "Poverty in the United States: 1999," *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povty99.html*, Table 25, Current Population Survey, March 2000, revised 26 September 2001.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, "Poverty in the United States: 2000," *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty00.html*, Table 25, Current Population Survey, March 2001, revised 25 June 2002.

4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, "The 2000 HHS Poverty Guidelines," *http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/00poverty.htm*, revised 7 January 2002.

2. Children in Low-Income Families

This indicator measures the number and percentage of children living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (in 2000, an annual income of less than $28,300 for a family of three).

California Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Ages 0-8: Number	2,417,000	2,390,000	2,190,000
Ages 0-8: Percentage	49.4%	49.5%	45.3%
Ages 0-17: Number	4,419,000	4,391,000	4,194,000
Ages 0-17: Percentage	47.0%	45.7%	43.6%

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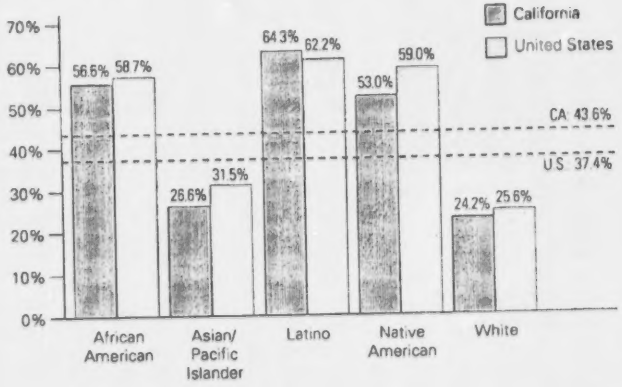
National Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Ages 0-8: Number	15,968,000	14,881,000	14,162,000
Ages 0-8: Percentage	44.0%	41.8%	40.1%
Ages 0-17: Number	29,419,000	28,303,000	26,892,000
Ages 0-17: Percentage	40.7%	39.2%	37.4%

State Rank: 42 out of 51.

Low-Income Children Ages 0-17 by Race/Ethnicity, California and United States, 2000



Notes: The ranking is based on state-level data that include 18-year-olds living in low income families.

Sources:

1. U.S. Census Bureau, "Low-Income Uninsured Children by State: 1998, 1999, and 2000," *http://www.census.gov/hhes/hlthins/liuc00.html*, Current Population Survey, March 1999-2001, revised January 24, 2002.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999, 2000, generated by Sarah Grossman-Swenson, using FERRET, *http://ferret.bls.census.gov/cgi-bin/ferret*, 6 June 2002.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2001, generated by Stacy J. Lyons, using CPS SuppORT System, 30 May 2002.

4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, "The 2000 HHS Poverty Guidelines," *http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/00poverty.htm*, revised 7 January 2002.

3. Children in Poor Working Families

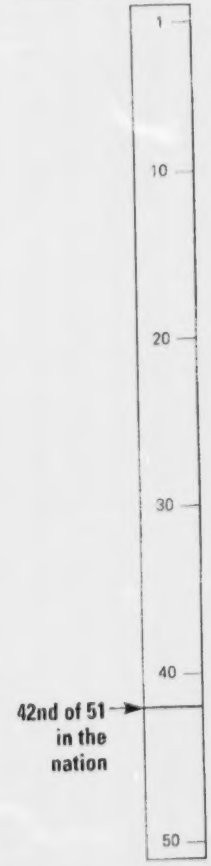
This indicator measures the number and percentage of children ages 0-17 living in families in which one parent works at least 50 weeks per year, and the family income is at or below the Federal Poverty Level (in 2000, an annual income of $14,150 or less for a family of three). Statistics are presented as three-year averages.

California Average: Parent Working Year-Round and At/Below 100% FPL

	1998-2000
Number of children	811,000
Percentage of all poor children	41.1%
Percentage of all children in California	8.9%

HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP

Lowest rate of children in low-income families



Highest rate of children in low-income families

National Average: Parent Working Year-Round and At/Below 100% FPL

	1998-2000
Number of children	4,533,000
Percentage of all poor children	36.6%
Percentage of all children in the U.S.	6.6%

State Rank: N/R

Notes:
The definition of a working parent includes full-time or part-time work, 50 weeks per year. Although part-time workers are included in this category, 88% of people who worked at least 50 weeks per year worked full time (35 hours per week or more).

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999-2001, calculation by Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville, unpublished data for *Kids Count Data Book* (Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2002).

2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, "The 2000 HHS Poverty Guidelines," *http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/00poverty.htm*, revised 7 January 2002.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, "Poverty in the United States: 1998," *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povty98.html*, Table 25, Current Population Survey, March 1999, revised 28 August 2001.

4. U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, "Poverty in the United States: 1999," *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povty99.html*, Table 25, Current Population Survey, March 2000, revised 26 September 2001.

5. U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, "Poverty in the United States: 2000," *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty00.html*, Table 25, Current Population Survey, March 2001, revised 25 June 2002.

4. Children in Low-Income Working Families

This indicator measures the number and percentage of children ages 0-17 living in families in which one parent works at least 50 weeks per year, and the family income is at or below 200% of the FPL (in 2000, an annual income of $28,300 or less for a family of three). Statistics are presented as three-year averages.

California Average: Parent Working Year-Round and At/Below 200% FPL

	1998-2000
Number of children	2,462,000
Percentage of all low-income children	56.8%
Percentage of all children in California	27.1%

National Average: Parent Working Year-Round and At/Below 200% FPL

	1998-2000
Number of children	16,218,000
Percentage of all low-income children	57.5%
Percentage of all children in the U.S.	23.5%

State Rank: N/R.

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Notes:
The definition of a working parent includes full-time or part-time work, 50 weeks per year. Although part-time workers are included in this category, 88% of people who worked at least 50 weeks per year worked full time (35 hours per week or more).

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999-2001, calculation by Urban Studies Institute, University of Louisville, unpublished data for *Kids Count Data Book* (Baltimore, MD: Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2002).

2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, "The 2000 HHS Poverty Guidelines," *http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/00poverty.htm*, revised 7 January 2002.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999, 2000, generated by Sarah Grossman-Swenson, using FERRET, *http://ferret.bls.census.gov/cgi-bin/ferret*, 6 June 2002.

4. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2001, generated by Stacy J. Lyons, using CPS SuppORT System, 30 May 2002.

5. Families in Poverty

This indicator measures the percentage of families with children ages 0-17 living in poverty (in 2000, an annual income of $14,150 or less for a family of three).

California Trend

	1998	1999	2000
All families	12.6%	10.8%	9.9%
Female-headed families	44.4%	36.5%	30.5%

National Trend

	1998	1999	2000
All families	10.0%	9.3%	8.6%
Female-headed families	40.9%	37.4%	35.1%

State Rank—All families: 40 out of 51.
State Rank—Female-headed families: 27 out of 46.

Notes:
The ranking for all families is based on a three-year average (1998-2000) of the percentage of families living below the Federal Poverty Level, and was calculated for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The ranking for female-headed households is based on a three-year average (1998-2000) of the percentage of people in female-headed households with children living below the Federal Poverty Level; this ranking is based on 45 states and the District of Columbia, as 5 states had populations too small to be included in the rankings.

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, "Poverty in the United States: 1998," *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povty98.html*, Table 25, Current Population Survey, March 1999, revised 28 August 2001.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, "Poverty in the United States: 1999," *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/povty99.html*, Table 25, Current Population Survey, March 2000, revised 26 September 2001.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, "Poverty in the United States: 2000," *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty00.html*, Table 25, Current Population Survey, March 2001, revised 25 June 2002.

4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, "The 2000 HHS Poverty Guidelines," *http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/00poverty.htm*, revised 7 January 2002.

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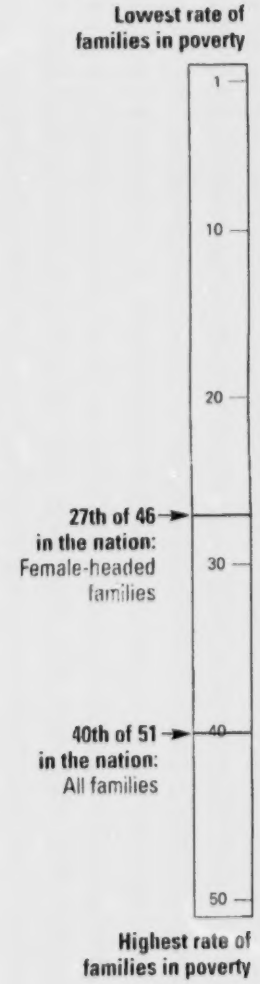

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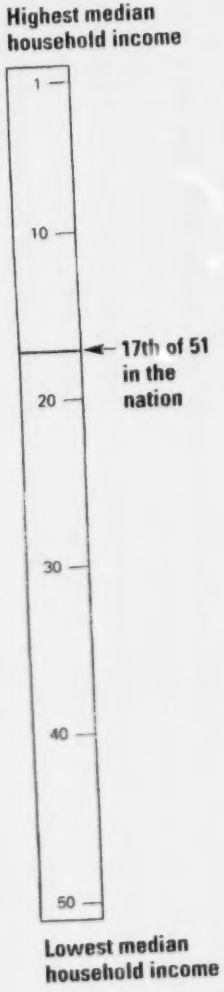

6. Median Household Income

This indicator measures the yearly median income of households. Median household income divides the yearly income distribution of households into two equal groups, with half having incomes above the median and half having incomes below the median. Yearly income estimates are presented as two-year averages.

California Trend

	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Yearly income	$40,623	$42,791	$46,008

National Trend

	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000
Yearly income	$38,233	$40,280	$42,168

State Rank: 17 out of 51.

Notes:
The two-year median income averages are presented in dollars of the second year (i.e. the 1997-1998 two-year average is in 1998 dollars). The ranking is based on a three-year average of the incomes from 1998-2000 calculated by the U.S. Census Bureau, which takes into account inflation, and is based on 2000 dollars.

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, "Money Income in the United States: 1998," Table E, Current Population Survey, March 1998-1999, *http://www.census.gov/hhes/income/income98/in98med.html*, revised 13 December 2000.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, "Money Income in the United States: 1999," Table E, Current Population Survey, March 1999-2000, *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income99.html*, revised 26 September 2000.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, "Money Income in the United States: 2000," Table E, Current Population Survey, March 1999-2001, *http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/income00.html*, revised 19 March 2002.

7. Cost of Child Care

This indicator measures the average yearly cost of full-time licensed home care and center care for an infant (ages 0-1), a toddler (ages 2-5) and a school-aged child (ages 6 and up).

California Trend

	1999	2000	2001
Infant home care	$5,752	$5,908	$6,396
Infant center care	$8,112	$8,521	$9,404
Toddler home care	$5,304	$5,465	$5,934
Toddler center care	$5,683	$5,930	$6,394
School-aged home care	$3,695	$3,899	$4,228
School-aged center care	$3,872	$3,981	$4,277

State Rank: N/A.

Notes:
Comparable national data are not available. These data have been revised and may differ from previously published California Child Care Resource and Referral Network data. Full-time care for a school-aged child refers to care during the time outside of school hours and during the work day.

Source:
California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, "Average Annual Cost of Child Care," 1999-2001 Regional Market Rate Survey for California Child Care Providers, unpublished data, revised 23 July 2002.

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8. Child Support

This indicator measures the number and percentage of cases in the state child support systems for which some money has been collected, and the average collection per case.

California Trend

	FY1999	FY2000
Number of cases with collections	766,733	797,793
Percentage of cases with collections	37.8%	39.3%
Average monthly collection	$108	$116

National Trend

	FY1999	FY2000
Number of cases with collections	6,103,779	7,232,243
Percentage of cases with collections	37.2%	41.6%
Average monthly collection	$129	$139

State Rank: 31 out of 49.

Notes:
The ranking is based on a two-year average (1999-2000) of data reported by 48 states and the District of Columbia on the percentage of cases with collections. These statistics show the number of collections as a percentage of all cases, rather than as a percentage of the number of cases in which orders for collection have been issued, recognizing that even cases without orders in place represent children awaiting support. The average monthly collection is presented per cases with orders for collection established.

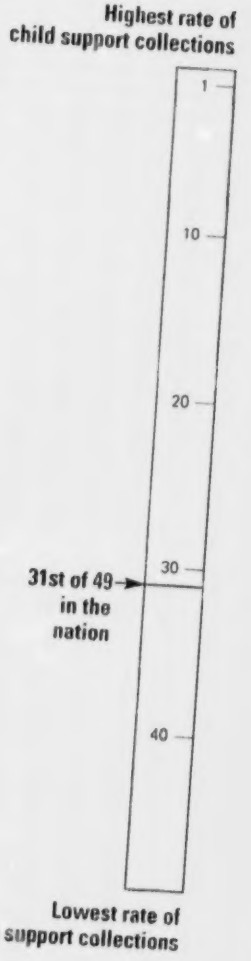
Sources:
1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, "24th OCSE Annual Report: Preliminary Statistical Program Status, FY1999," Table 6, *http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cse/rpt/99report/index.html#table6*, September 2000.

2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, "25th OCSE Annual Report: FY 2000 Preliminary Data Preview Report," Table 1.7, *http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/2000/datareport/ch01.html#N31*, August 2001.

3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Child Support Enforcement, "Annual Statistical Report for Fiscal Years 1999 and 2000," Tables 1 & 2, *http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/2002/reports/datareport/*, accessed 29 August 2002.

4. California Department of Child Support Services, "Percentage of Cases with Orders, Average Collection per Case, Federal Fiscal Year 1999-2000," *http://www.childsup.cahwnet.gov*, unpublished data, July 2001.

HOW CALIFORNIA MEASURES UP



9. Children's Participation in TANF

This indicator measures the number and percentage of children ages 0-19 receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) during the given fiscal year.

California Trend

	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000
Ages 0-5: number of children receiving TANF	577,421	521,856	418,541
Ages 0-5: percentage of children receiving TANF	21.7%	18.8%	14.5%
Ages 0-19: number of children receiving TANF	1,503,866	1,381,384	1,008,720
Ages 0-19: percentage of children receiving TANF	14.6%	13.4%	9.6%

National Trend

	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000
Ages 0-19: number of children receiving TANF	6,329,970	5,318,722	4,384,527
Ages 0-19: percentage of children receiving TANF	8.0%	6.7%	5.5%

State Rank: N/R.

Notes:
California has the highest percentage of children receiving TANF out of all 50 states, with only the District of Columbia having a higher percentage of children receiving TANF. However, this indicator is not ranked because the high number of children receiving TANF reflects a high rate of child poverty in California, and correspondingly, a higher percentage of children eligible for TANF in California than in the United States as a whole. Determining the percentage of eligible children served by TANF is a calculation beyond the scope of this report.

Sources:

1. California Department of Social Services, Research and Development Division, CalWORKs and Food Stamps Data Systems Design Taskforce, *CalWORKs Characteristics Survey, Federal Fiscal Year 1999*, Table 9: "Age of Persons in the Assistance Unit," FFY 1998 and FFY 1999, revised 23 February 2001.

2. California Department of Social Services, Research and Development Division, CalWORKs and Food Stamps Data Systems Design Taskforce, *CalWORKs Characteristics Survey, Federal Fiscal Year 2000*, Table 6a: "Age of Persons in the Assistance Unit," FFY 2000, revised 23 February 2001.

3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Planning, Research & Evaluation, "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Reports: Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients," FY1998, *http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/opre/particip/index.htm#characteristics*, revised 18 November 1999.

4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Planning, Research & Evaluation, "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Reports: Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients," FY1999, *http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/opre/particip/index.htm#characteristics*, revised 27 August 2000.

5. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program: Fourth Annual Report to Congress," Table 10.34, *http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/opre/ar2001/indexar.htm*, revised 22 May 2002.

6. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/2000Cover1.htm*, accessed 14 April 2002.

7. State of California, Department of Finance, "Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040," 1990 Census (Sacramento, CA: December 1998), *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm*.

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10. Food Insecurity and Hunger

This indicator measures the number and percentage of children ages 0-17 in households that are food insecure, and the number and percentage of children in food insecure households in which one or more children experienced hunger over a one-year period. Households were classified as food insecure if they reported that they were uncertain of having enough food or unable to acquire enough food to meet basic needs for all members of the household. Households with hunger among children were identified by responses to questions about any of the children in the household reducing food intake and being hungry because there was not enough money for food. Statistics are presented as two-year averages.

California Average

	1998-1999
Number of children in food insecure households	2,158,000
Percentage of children in food insecure households	23.1%
Number of children in food insecure households with hunger among children	104,000
Percentage of children in food insecure households with hunger among children	1.1%

National Average

	1998-1999
Number of children in food insecure households	13,051,000
Percentage of children in food insecure households	18.3%
Number of children in food insecure households with hunger among children	613,000
Percentage of children in food insecure households with hunger among children	0.9%

State Rank: Worse than average.

Notes:
These data measure food insecurity and hunger that occurred as a result of a lack of money or other resources to obtain food; they do not measure voluntary fasting or dieting. Households are classified as food insecure if anyone in the household experienced the condition at any time during the 12 months prior to the food insecurity survey, making the annual rate higher than monthly or daily rates. The rates of food insecurity and hunger in a given month are estimated to be about 60% of the annual rate, and the rates on a given day are estimated to be about 13% to 18% of the annual rate. In California, an average of 37,000 households were food insecure with hunger among children in 1998-1999, and 104,000 children lived in those households. At least one child in these 37,000 households was hungry at some point during a one-year period.

Sources:
1. Mark Nord, Nader Kabbani, Laura Tiehen, Margaret Andrews, Gary Bickel and Steven Carlson, "Household Food Security in the United States, 2000," *USDA Economic Research Service Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Report*, No. 21, Table 1, *http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/fanrr21/*, March 2002.

2. Mark Nord and Gary Bickel, "Measuring Children's Food Security in U.S. Households, 1995-1999," *USDA Economic Research Service Food Assistance and Nutrition Research Report*, No. 25 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Food and Agriculture, Economic Research Service, 2002).

3. Mark Nord, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, special data run, using data from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey Food Security Supplement, August 1998 and April 1999, Public-Use Microdata Files, 9 May 2002.

11. Children Receiving WIC

This indicator measures the number of children ages 0-4 participating in the Women, Infants and Children Supplemental Nutrition Program (WIC). This program is available to women with infants and children who are living at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level (in 2002, an annual income of $27,787 or less for a family of three).

California Trend

	2000	2001	2002
Number of children served	1,158,735	1,163,414	1,165,273

National Trend

	2000	2001	2002
Number of children served	5,455,648	5,562,718	5,651,879

State Rank: N/A.

Notes:
The California data are based on a June monthly count of infants and children served by WIC; the national data are based on a May monthly count. Because reliable data are not available on the percentage of eligible children served by WIC, this indicator is not ranked.

Sources:
1. California Department of Health Services, WIC Branch, "Infants and Children Served By WIC, California Counties, 2000-2002," unpublished data, 9 July 2002.

2. U.S. Department of Food and Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, "WIC Program Monthly Data," *http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/WIC_Monthly.htm*, revised 24 July 2002.

12. Food Stamps

This indicator measures the percentage of eligible children (ages 0-4 and 0-17) served by the U.S. Department of Food and Agriculture Food Stamp Program.

National Trend

	1997	1998	1999
Percentage of eligible children served, ages 0-4	76.3%	70.3%	71.4%
Percentage of eligible children served, ages 0-17	75.5%	70.5%	67.7%

State Rank: N/A.

Notes:
State-level data are not available on the percentage of eligible children served by the Food Stamp Program. California ranks below average in the percentage of eligible individuals of all ages that participate in the Food Stamp Program (45.2% compared to 57.4% nationally in 1999).

Source:
Randy Rosso, Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., "Trends in Food Stamp Program Participation Rates: 1994 to 1999," Table III.2, *http://www.fns.usda.gov/oane/MENU/Published/FSP/Participation.htm* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Food and Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services, October 2001), based on numbers from FSP Operations Data, FSPQC data, and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1998-2000.

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13. Participation in the National School Breakfast Program

This indicator measures the number of children ages 5-17 living in families with incomes at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level (in 2001, an annual income of $27,066 or less for a family of three), making them eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the National School Breakfast Program; the number of children who participated in the program; and finally, the percentage of eligible children who participated in the program.

California Trend

	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of eligible children	2,849,000	2,798,000	2,812,000
Number of eligible children served	784,460	771,089	769,690
Percentage of eligible children served	27.5%	27.6%	27.4%

National Trend

	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of eligible children	18,499,000	18,349,000	17,448,000
Number of eligible children served	6,294,692	6,360,336	6,484,735
Percentage of eligible children served	34.0%	34.7%	37.2%

State Rank: Worse than average.

Notes:
The number of children participating in the National School Breakfast Program is a nine-month average, based on the average number of daily meals multiplied by an attendance factor of 0.927 (a calculation done by the U.S. Department of Food and Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service). The percentage of eligible children participating in the free and reduced-price National School Breakfast Program was determined by dividing the number of children receiving free or reduced-price breakfasts during the given school year by the number of children ages 5-17 living at or below 185% of the FPL (the family income guideline that determines eligibility for the free and reduced-price school nutrition programs).

Sources:
1. California Department of Education, Nutrition Services Division, "FY 2000-01 County Profile for California School Nutrition Programs," *http://www.cde.ca.gov/nsd/*, December 2001.

2. California Department of Education, Nutrition Services Division, "FY 1999-00 County Profile for California School Nutrition Programs," *http://www.cde.ca.gov/nsd/*, December 2000.

3. California Department of Education, Nutrition Services Division, "FY 1998-99 County Profile for California School Nutrition Programs," unpublished data, December 1999.

4. U.S. Department of Food & Agriculture, Food & Nutrition Service, "Annual Summary of Food and Nutrition Service Programs," *http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/annual.htm*, revised 24 May 2002.

5. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999-2001, generated by Stacy J. Lyons, using CPS SuppORT System, 10 June 2002.

6. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, "The 2001 HHS Poverty Guidelines," *http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/01poverty.htm*, revised 4 March 2002.

14. Participation in the National School Lunch Program

This indicator measures the number of children ages 5-17 living in families with incomes at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level (in 2001, an annual income of $27,066 or less for a family of three), making them eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the National School Lunch Program; the number of children who participated in the program; and finally, the percentage of eligible children who participated in the program.

California Trend

	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of eligible children	2,849,000	2,798,000	2,812,000
Number of eligible children served	1,974,205	1,938,028	1,999,339
Percentage of eligible children served	69.3%	69.3%	71.1%

National Trend

	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of eligible children	18,499,000	18,349,000	17,448,000
Number of eligible children served	15,521,084	15,553,516	15,648,541
Percentage of eligible children served	83.9%	84.8%	89.7%

State Rank: Worse than average.

Notes:
The number of children participating in the National School Lunch Program is a nine-month average, based on the average number of daily meals multiplied by an attendance factor of 0.927 (a calculation done by the U.S. Department of Food and Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service). The percentage of eligible children participating in the free and reduced-price National School Lunch Program was determined by dividing the number of children receiving free or reduced-price lunches during the given school year by the number of children ages 5-17 living at or below 185% of the FPL (the family income guideline that determines eligibility for the free and reduced-price school nutrition programs).

Sources:
1. California Department of Education, Nutrition Services Division, "FY 2000-01 County Profile for California School Nutrition Programs," *http://www.cde.ca.gov/nsd/*, December 2001.

2. California Department of Education, Nutrition Services Division, "FY 1999-00 County Profile for California School Nutrition Programs," *http://www.cde.ca.gov/nsd/*, December 2000.

3. California Department of Education, Nutrition Services Division, "FY 1998-99 County Profile for California School Nutrition Programs," unpublished data, December 1999.

4. U.S. Department of Food & Agriculture, Food & Nutrition Service, "Annual Summary of Food and Nutrition Service Programs," *http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/annual.htm*, revised 24 May 2002.

5. U.S. Department of Food & Agriculture, Food & Nutrition Service, "National School Lunch Program: Total Participation," *http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/slfypart.htm*, revised 24 May 2002.

6. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999-2001, generated by Stacy J. Lyons, using CPS SuppORT System, 10 June 2002.

7. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, "The 2001 HHS Poverty Guidelines," *http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/01poverty.htm*, revised 4 March 2002.

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15. Participation in Summer Nutrition Programs

This indicator measures the number and percentage of eligible children ages 5-17 served by the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP), a food program available to local community groups who are interested in combining a summer activity program with a child nutrition program, as well as children served by the National School Lunch Program (NLSP), which is available at select schools during the summer. Many school breakfast and lunch programs are unavailable during the summer months; the SFSP is designed to help fill the gap by providing food to low-income children in the summer.

California Trend

	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of eligible children	2,849,000	2,798,000	2,812,000
Number of eligible children served by SFSP	185,693	176,820	184,033
Number of eligible children served by summer NSLP	604,511	630,159	627,031
Percentage of eligible children served by SFSP	6.5%	6.3%	6.5%
Percentage of eligible children served by summer NSLP	21.2%	22.5%	22.3%
Percentage of eligible children served by SFSP and summer NSLP	27.7%	28.8%	28.8%

National Trend

	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001
Number of eligible children	18,499,000	18,349,000	17,448,000
Number of eligible children served by SFSP	2,172,137	2,103,629	2,115,230
Number of eligible children served by summer NSLP	1,064,655	1,136,074	1,184,190
Percentage of eligible children served by SFSP	11.7%	11.5%	12.1%
Percentage of eligible children served by summer NSLP	5.8%	6.2%	6.8%
Percentage of eligible children served by SFSP and summer NSLP	17.5%	17.7%	18.9%

RANK—SFSP: Worse than average.
RANK—NSLP: Better than average.
RANK—SFSP & NSLP: Better than average.

Notes:
The number of eligible children served by the SFSP is based on average daily attendance reported for July, the peak month of national program activity. Unlike participation data in the National School Breakfast and Lunch programs, average daily attendance in the SFSP is not adjusted for absenteeism, and so the numbers presented represent the maximum number of children who could have been served. Actual daily participation may have varied. FY 2001 data are preliminary and all data are subject to revision by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The National School Lunch Program statistics are based on July 1999-2001 data from the USDA. The percentage of eligible children served was determined by dividing the number of children served into the total number of children ages 5-17 living at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level, which is the income eligibility guideline for the program. In 2001, 185% of the Federal Poverty Level was $27,066 for a family of three, according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services federal poverty guidelines.

Sources:

1. U.S. Department of Food & Agriculture, Food & Nutrition Service, "Summer Food Service Program: Average Daily Attendance," *http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/sffypart.htm*, revised 24 May 2002.

2. U.S. Department of Food and Agriculture, Food & Nutrition Service, National Data Bank Version 7.0, "National School Lunch Program Participation. U.S. Summary & California Summary," FY1999-2001, unpublished data, 23 August 2002.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999-2001, generated by Stacy J. Lyons, using CPS SuppORT System, 10 June 2002.

4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, "The 2001 HHS Poverty Guidelines," *http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/01poverty.htm*, revised 4 March 2002.

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Safety Indicators

1. Child Abuse
2. Foster Care
3. Child Mortality
4. Motor Vehicle Injuries and Fatalities
5. Gun Violence
6. Incarcerated Juveniles

Safety

Children's Critical Early Years

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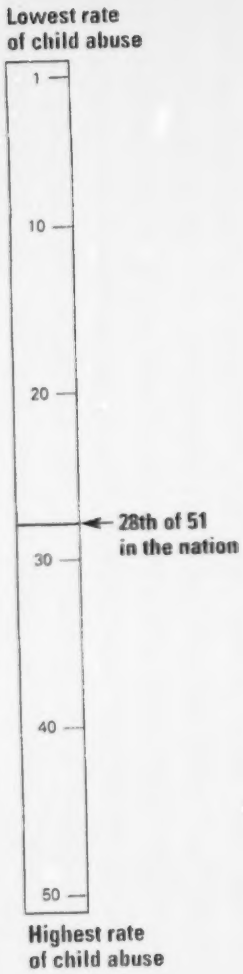

1. Child Abuse

This indicator measures the number of children and rate per 1,000 children ages 0-5 and 0-17 who are reported to have incurred abuse (sexual, physical or emotional) or neglect.

California Trend: Number of Children

	1999	2000	2001
Ages 0-5	168,877	172,261	169,996
Ages 0-17	488,308	516,436	521,800

California Trend: Rate for Ages 0-5

	1999	2000	2001
All	60.9	59.8	55.7
African American	145.7	135.4	122.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	N/A	20.0	17.1
Latino	46.6	46.7	42.5
Native American	N/A	111.6	95.4
Other	25.8	N/A	N/A
White	56.5	53.1	48.9

California Trend: Rate for Ages 0-17

	1999	2000	2001
All	57.7	58.3	54.3
African American	125.4	122.2	112.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	N/A	20.3	17.8
Latino	46.1	47.4	43.8
Native American	N/A	92.7	80.5
Other	24.6	N/A	N/A
White	53.7	52.3	47.9

National Trend: Rate for Ages 0-17

	1999	2000	2001
All	42.4	N/A	N/A

State Rank: 28 out of 51.

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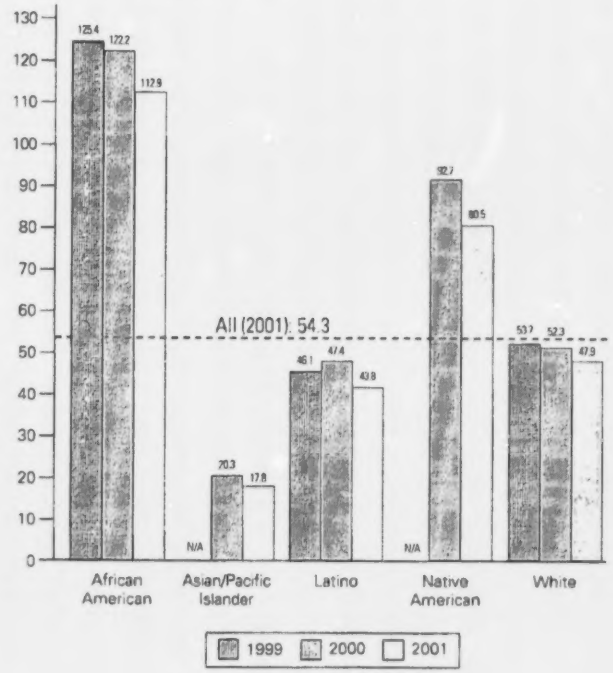
Child Abuse Rate per 1,000, Ages 0-17, California, 1999-2001



Notes:

The ranking is based on the rate of child abuse per 1,000 children ages 0-17 in 1999. It is based on state-level rates published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which differ from California rates computed by U.C. Berkeley from the California Department of Social Services' CWS/CMS database. The number of abused children is based on an unduplicated count of child abuse referrals, meaning that a child receiving one or more referrals is counted only once per calendar year. In the 1999 data, "Other" includes Asian American, Pacific Islander and Native American children.

Sources:

1. University of California, Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) Extract, "Child Abuse Referral Reports By Age and Ethnicity, 1999," *http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports/*, accessed 29 July 2002.

2. University of California, Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) Extract, "Child Abuse Referral Reports By Age and Ethnicity, 2000," *http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports/*, accessed 29 July 2002.

3. University of California, Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) Extract, "Child Abuse Referral Reports By Age and Ethnicity, 2001," *http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports/*, accessed 29 July 2002.

4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, *Child Maltreatment 1999*, Table 1–2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2001), *http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb/publications/cm99/*.

5. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/2000Cover1.htm*, accessed 14 April 2002.

6. California Department of Finance, "Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040" (Sacramento, CA: December 1998), *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm*.

2. Foster Care

This indicator measures the number of children ages 0-5 and ages 0-17 (California) or ages 0-18 (national) who are in out-of-home care and the rate per 1,000 children for each age group.

California Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Ages 0-5: Number	34,112	31,920	28,440
Ages 0-5: Rate per 1,000	12.8	11.5	9.9
Ages 0-17: Number	102,169	102,864	97,382
Ages 0-17: Rate per 1,000	12.7	12.2	11.0

California Trend: Rate per 1,000 for Ages 0-5

	1998	1999	2000
All	12.8	11.5	9.9
African American	60.1	54.3	44.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.3	2.4	2.3
Latino	9.3	8.7	7.7
Native American	29.7	25.1	25.2
White	10.6	9.2	7.9

California Trend: Rate per 1,000 for Ages 0-17

	1998	1999	2000
All	12.7	12.2	11.0
African American	62.2	60.0	53.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.1	2.2	2.2
Latino	8.9	8.7	8.1
Native American	26.5	24.2	24.0
White	9.8	9.2	8.3

National Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Ages 0-5: Number	169,322	166,664	163,283
Ages 0-5: Rate per 1,000	7.4	7.2	7.1
Ages 0-18: Number	560,000	581,000	556,000
Ages 0-18: Rate per 1,000	7.5	7.7	7.3

State Rank: N/A

Notes:
This indicator is not ranked because the national and California data are not directly comparable. The national data are based on a point-in-time estimate of the number of children in foster care on September 30 of 1998, 1999 and 2000 respectively. All national data have been revised from preliminary to interim data; none of the national data have been finalized and are still subject to revision.

Sources:
1. University of California, Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) Extract, 1998-2000, unpublished data, 17 July 2002.

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2. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Report Systems (AFCARS) data, "AFCARS Report #3, Interim Estimates, Fiscal Year 1998," *http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb/dis/afcars/cwstats.html*, April 2000.

3. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Report Systems (AFCARS) data, "AFCARS Report #6, Interim Estimates, Fiscal Year 1999," *http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb/dis/afcars/cwstats.html*, revised June 2001.

4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Report Systems (AFCARS) data, "Alert: Fiscal Year 2000," *http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/cb/dis/afcars/cwstats.html*, revised 1 May 2002.

5. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/2000Cover1.htm*, accessed 14 April 2002.

6. California Department of Finance, "Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040" (Sacramento, CA: December 1998), *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm*.

7. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 2 (SF2), Table PCT3, *http://factfinder.census.gov*, accessed 15 August 2002.

8. U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census, Summary Tape File 1 (STF1), Table PO11, *http://factfinder.census.gov*, accessed 15 August 2002.

3. Child Mortality

This indicator measures the number and rate of fatalities per 100,000 children less than one year old, ages 1-4, and ages 0-19.

California Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Under 1: Number	2,994	2,787	2,884
Under 1: Rate per 100,000	688.0	623.1	627.9
Ages 1-4: Number	581	595	572
Ages 1-4: Rate per 100,000	32.9	32.4	29.9
Ages 0-19: Number	5,795	5,455	5,563
Ages 0-19: Rate per 100,000	64.9	58.2	56.7

National Trend

	1998	1999	2000
Under 1: Number	21,254	21,784	N/A
Under 1: Rate per 100,000	547.1	571.8	N/A
Ages 1-4: Number	4,165	4,087	N/A
Ages 1-4: Rate per 100,000	26.4	25.9	N/A
Ages 0-19: Number	44,418	44,532	N/A
Ages 0-19: Rate per 100,000	56.0	55.7	N/A

State Rank: Worse than average.

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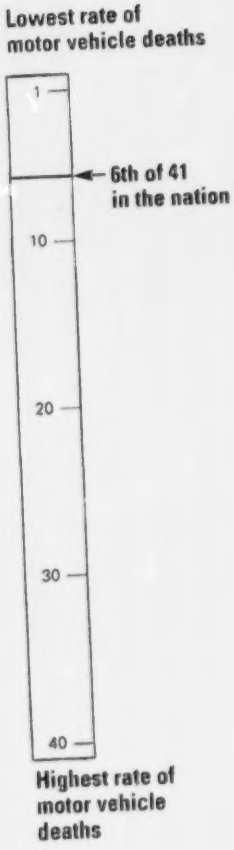

Notes:
The ranking is based on the child mortality rate per 100,000 children ages 0-19 for 1998-1999. California averaged 61.6 deaths per 100,000 children, while nationally, the average was 55.9 deaths per 100,000 children.

Sources:

1. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Death Records, "Table 5-16A, Leading Causes of Deaths and Age-Specific Death Rates for Males, by Race/Ethnicity, California, 1998," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 27 June 2002.

2. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Death Records, "Table 5-16B, Leading Causes of Deaths and Age-Specific Death Rates for Females, by Race/Ethnicity, California, 1998," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 27 June 2002.

3. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Death Records, "Table 4-4, Infant, Neonatal and Postneonatal Deaths and Mortality Rates From Selected Causes by Age, California, 1999," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 27 June 2002.

4. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Death Records, "Table 5-16A, Leading Causes of Deaths and Age-Specific Death Rates for Males, by Race/Ethnicity, California, 1999," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 27 June 2002.

5. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Death Records, "Table 5-16B, Leading Causes of Deaths and Age-Specific Death Rates for Females, by Race/Ethnicity, California, 1999," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 27 June 2002.

6. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Death Records, "Table 4-6, Leading Causes of Infant Death by Race/Ethnic Group of Child, California, 2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 27 June 2002.

7. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Death Records, "Table 5-16A, Leading Causes of Male Deaths and Age-Specific Death Rates for Hispanics and Selected Single Race Groups, California, 2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 27 June 2002.

8. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Death Records, "Table 5-16B, Leading Causes of Female Deaths and Age-Specific Death Rates for Hispanics and Selected Single Race Groups, California, 2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 27 June 2002.

9. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS), *http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/*, accessed 27 June 2002.

10. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/2000Cover1.htm*, accessed 14 April 2002.

11. California Department of Finance, "Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040" (Sacramento, CA: December 1998), *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm*.

4. Motor Vehicle Injuries and Fatalities

This indicator represents the number and rate per 100,000 children ages 0-5 and 0-17 of injuries and fatalities from motor vehicle accidents.

California Trend: Ages 0-5

	1998	1999	2000
Injuries: Number	7,389	6,947	7,133
Injuries: Rate per 100,000	277	251	248
Injuries to pedestrian children: Number	N/A	N/A	1,130
Injuries to pedestrian children: Rate per 100,000	N/A	N/A	39.3
Fatalities: Number	88	107	96
Fatalities: Rate per 100,000	3.3	3.9	3.3

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National Trend: Ages 0-5

	1998	1999	2000
Injuries: Number	156,000	171,000	110,169
Injuries: Rate per 100,000	660	720	485
Injuries to pedestrian children: Number	N/A	N/A	7,380
Injuries to pedestrian children: Rate per 100,000	N/A	N/A	32.5
Fatalities: Number	958	870	N/A
Fatalities: Rate per 100,000	4.2	3.8	N/A

California Trend: Ages 0-17

	1998	1999	2000
Injuries: Number	48,788	47,371	48,050
Injuries: Rate per 100,000	606	560	542
Injuries to pedestrian children: Number	N/A	N/A	5,295
Injuries to pedestrian children: Rate per 100,000	N/A	N/A	59.7
Fatalities: Number	408	416	385
Fatalities: Rate per 100,000	5.1	4.9	4.3

National Trend: Ages 0-17

	1998	1999	2000
Injuries: Number	793,000	772,000	726,302
Injuries: Rate per 100,000	1,100	1,071	1,032
Injuries to pedestrian children: Number	N/A	N/A	49,942
Injuries to pedestrian children: Rate per 100,000	N/A	N/A	71.0
Fatalities: Number	5,059	4,890	N/A
Fatalities: Rate per 100,000	7.2	7.0	N/A

State Rank: 6 out of 41.

Notes:
The ranking is based on the 1999 rate of motor vehicle-related deaths per 100,000 children ages 0-17.

Sources:
1. Department of California Highway Patrol, Information Services Unit, "Persons Killed and Injured in Fatal and Injury Collisions Aged 1-17 by Victim Classification," 1998-2000, special data run, 23 June 2002.

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS), *http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/*, accessed 27 June 2002.

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), *ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Datasets/NHAMCS/*, 1998-1999, accessed 27 June 2002.

4. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/2000Cover1.htm*, accessed 14 April 2002.

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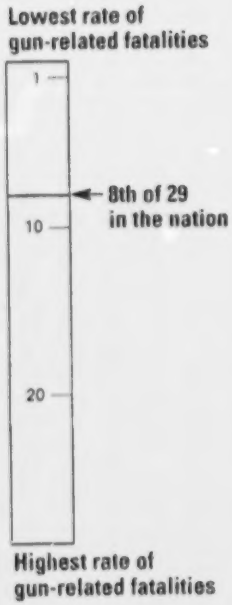

5. California Department of Finance, "Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040" (Sacramento, CA: December 1998), *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm*.

5. Gun Violence

This indicator measures the number and rate per 100,000 children ages 0-17 who were injured or killed by firearms.

California Trend: Injuries

	1998	1999	2000
All: Number	779	621	642
All: Rate per 100,000	9.7	7.3	7.2
African American	25.8	18.8	25.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	6.2	4.7	2.8
Latino	11.3	8.8	8.2
Native American	8.9	6.4	2.0
White	4.3	3.2	2.8

National Trend: Injuries

	1998	1999	2000
All: Number	8,817	6,339	6,713
All: Rate per 100,000	12.6	9.0	9.5

California Trend: Fatalities

	1998	1999	2000
All: Number	252	213	202
All: Rate per 100,000	3.1	2.5	2.3
African American	6.2	5.7	6.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.0	3.1	1.6
Latino	3.9	2.8	2.5
Native American	0.0	4.2	4.1
White	1.9	1.4	1.3

National Trend: Fatalities

	1998	1999	2000
All: Number	1,971	1,776	N/A
All: Rate per 100,000	2.8	2.5	N/A
African American	6.0	5.5	N/A
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.7	1.5	N/A
Latino	3.2	2.9	N/A
Native American	3.9	4.5	N/A
White	2.0	1.8	N/A

State Rank: 8 out of 29.

Notes:
The ranking is based on the 1999 rate of firearm-related deaths per 100,000 children ages 0-17 for 28 states and the District of Columbia; only states with 20 or more firearm-related fatalities were included in the ranking.

Sources:
1. California Department of Health Services, Epidemiology and Prevention for Injury (EPIC) Branch, "Unintentional Deaths in California by Cause of Death and Age of Victim, 1998-2000," *http://www.applications.dhs.ca.gov/epicdata/STcause_age.html*, accessed 20 June 2002.

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2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS), *http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/*, accessed 20 June 2002.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 of Population and Housing, Summary File 1, produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/2000Cover1.htm*, accessed 14 April 2002.

4. California Department of Finance, "Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040" (Sacramento, CA: December 1998), *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm*.

6. Incarcerated Juveniles

This indicator measures the number of juveniles in custody in public and private institutions, including the California Youth Authority, county camps, juvenile halls and private institutions, and the rate per 100,000 juveniles ages 10-17.

California Trend: Number Incarcerated

	1997	1999
All	19,899	19,072
African American	5,109	4,794
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,137	1,062
Latino	8,871	8,973
Native American	135	147
Other	48	27
White	4,596	4,068

National Trend: Number Incarcerated

	1997	1999
All	105,790	108,931
African American	42,218	42,963
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,212	2,137
Latino	19,558	19,922
Native American	1,619	2,013
Other	563	609
White	39,620	41,246

California Trend: Rate per 100,000

	1997	1999
All	549	514
African American	1,814	1,666
Asian/Pacific Islander	262	238
Latino	649	623
Native American	549	612
White	304	269

National Trend: Rate per 100,000

	1997	1999
All	367	371
African American	1,017	1,004
Asian/Pacific Islander	198	182
Latino	507	485
Native American	524	632
White	204	212

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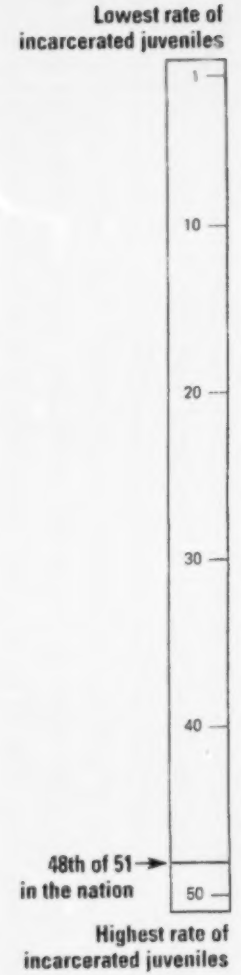
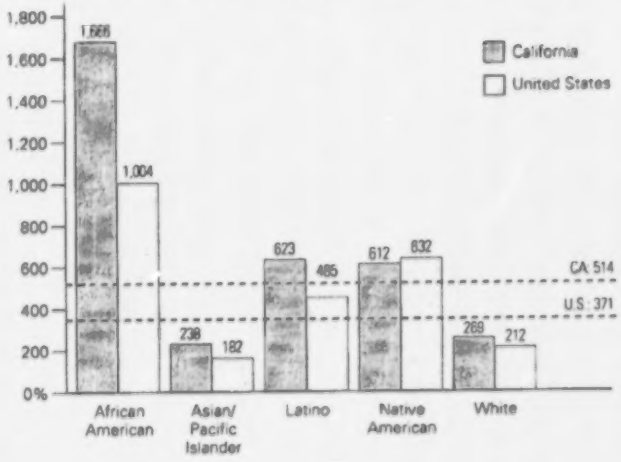


Incarcerated Juveniles, Rate per 100,000 by Race/Ethnicity, California and United States, 1999



State Rank: 48 out of 51.

Notes:
The ranking is based on the 1999 rate of incarcerated juveniles for 50 states and the District of Columbia. California ranked 36th among 37 states and the District of Columbia where the upper age limit is age 17 for juvenile court adjudication. In three states, the upper age limit is age 15, while in 10 states the upper age limit is age 16.

Source:
Melissa Sickmund and Yi-chun Way, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, "Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement Databook," 1997 and 1999 data, *http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/cjrp*, accessed 27 June 2002.

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County Charts

1. Percentage of Infants Born to Teen Mothers
2. Infants Born to Mothers with Less Than 12 Years of Education
3. Infants Born to Fathers with Less Than 12 Years of Education
4. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Second Grade Reading
5. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Second Grade Math
6. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Fourth Grade Reading
7. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Fourth Grade Math
8. Graduates Prepared for College
9. High School Dropouts
10. Children Living in Poverty
11. Fair Market Rent
12. Cost of Child Care: Infant
13. Cost of Child Care: Toddler
14. Cost of Child Care: School-Aged Child
15. Children Participating in WIC
16. Teen Birth Rate
17. Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP)
18. Child Abuse
19. Children Ages 0-5 in Foster Care
20. Children Ages 0-17 in Foster Care

County Charts

Children's Critical Early Years

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1. Percentage of Infants Born to Teen Mothers

This indicator measures the number and percentage of all infants born who are born to teen mothers (ages 15-19).

	1998-2000 Average Number of Births to Teens	1998-2000 Average Percentage	1998-2000 Rank	1998 Percentage	1999 Percentage	2000 Percentage
CALIFORNIA	56,697	10.8%		11.2%	10.9%	10.4%
Alameda	1,682	7.9%	7	8.4%	7.8%	7.6%
Alpine	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Amador	26	10.2%	18	9.9%	11.0%	9.8%
Butte	287	12.8%	31	14.4%	13.1%	10.9%
Calaveras	36	11.7%	25	8.7%	14.8%	11.7%
Colusa	50	15.1%	41	11.1%	16.7%	17.6%
Contra Costa	974	7.6%	6	8.0%	7.8%	7.1%
Del Norte	62	20.1%	55	20.6%	21.1%	18.7%
El Dorado	144	8.7%	10	8.9%	9.3%	7.9%
Fresno	2,409	17.0%	51	17.1%	17.2%	16.5%
Glenn	56	14.7%	40	16.6%	14.0%	13.5%
Humboldt	172	12.1%	28	12.4%	12.3%	11.5%
Imperial	405	16.1%	43	16.0%	15.5%	16.8%
Inyo	30	16.0%	42	15.4%	15.8%	16.8%
Kern	1,943	16.9%	50	17.0%	16.9%	16.7%
Kings	371	17.2%	52	17.2%	17.6%	16.7%
Lake	36	16.7%	48	19.4%	14.5%	16.1%
Lassen	40	14.3%	36	17.3%	13.7%	11.8%
Los Angeles	17,225	10.9%	20	11.3%	11.0%	10.6%
Madera	344	16.8%	49	17.3%	16.9%	16.2%
Marin	84	3.1%	1	3.1%	3.4%	2.9%
Mariposa	21	16.1%	43	13.3%	16.7%	18.3%
Mendocino	150	14.2%	35	14.4%	14.5%	13.7%
Merced	607	16.5%	47	15.8%	17.7%	15.9%
Modoc	*	*	N/A	13.6%	*	17.5%
Mono	11	13.3%	9	*	*	13.3%
Monterey	863	12.7%	29	12.8%	12.8%	12.4%
Napa	132	8.6%	11	9.3%	8.7%	8.5%
Nevada	72	9.5%	14	11.2%	8.4%	8.7%
Orange	3,660	7.9%	7	8.0%	7.9%	7.7%
Placer	188	6.5%	4	7.3%	6.6%	5.7%
Plumas	17	12.7%	29	15.9%	10.9%	11.3%
Riverside	3,195	13.4%	32	13.8%	13.4%	13.0%
Sacramento	2,015	11.3%	22	11.9%	11.3%	10.6%
San Benito	104	11.3%	22	13.4%	11.3%	9.4%
San Bernardino	4,021	14.1%	34	14.4%	14.5%	13.5%
San Diego	4,214	9.7%	16	9.8%	9.9%	9.2%
San Francisco	477	5.8%	2	6.0%	6.0%	5.3%
San Joaquin	1,296	14.3%	36	14.2%	14.7%	14.1%
San Luis Obispo	245	10.3%	19	10.8%	10.1%	10.0%
San Mateo	632	6.2%	3	6.8%	6.0%	5.7%
Santa Barbara	641	11.3%	22	11.8%	11.0%	11.3%
Santa Clara	1,899	7.1%	5	7.6%	7.1%	6.5%
Santa Cruz	332	9.6%	15	10.3%	9.2%	9.4%
Shasta	273	14.6%	39	15.9%	15.5%	12.3%
Sierra	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Siskiyou	65	14.5%	38	14.8%	16.0%	12.6%
Solano	617	10.9%	20	11.1%	11.5%	10.2%
Sonoma	485	8.8%	11	9.1%	9.3%	8.0%
Stanislaus	973	13.7%	33	14.4%	13.0%	13.7%
Sutter	139	12.0%	27	13.6%	10.6%	11.9%
Tehama	122	18.6%	54	16.7%	19.9%	19.2%
Trinity	16	16.4%	46	17.4%	18.9%	12.9%
Tulare	1,253	18.0%	53	18.7%	18.1%	17.2%
Tuolumne	51	11.7%	25	13.1%	12.3%	9.8%
Ventura	1,087	9.4%	13	9.0%	9.6%	9.5%
Yolo	212	9.7%	16	10.2%	9.4%	9.5%
Yuba	164	16.2%	45	15.1%	16.8%	16.6%

Notes and Sources on page 88

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2. Infants Born to Mothers with Less Than 12 Years of Education

This indicator measures the number and percentage of infants born to mothers with less than 12 years of education.

	1998-2000 Avg. # of Babies Born to Mothers w/ <12 Years Ed.	1998-2000 Average Percentage	1998-2000 Rank	1998 Percentage	1999 Percentage	2000 Percentage
CALIFORNIA	156,588	30%		31%	30%	30%
Alameda	3,926	18%	12	19%	18%	19%
Alpine	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Amador	35	14%	3	15%	15%	12%
Butte	537	24%	23	25%	24%	23%
Calaveras	39	13%	2	12%	15%	11%
Colusa	157	48%	56	50%	46%	50%
Contra Costa	1,980	16%	7	16%	16%	16%
Del Norte	103	34%	44	34%	33%	35%
El Dorado	242	15%	5	15%	15%	14%
Fresno	5,740	41%	51	41%	41%	40%
Glenn	163	43%	52	48%	41%	39%
Humboldt	260	19%	14	19%	19%	18%
Imperial	801	32%	40	32%	33%	31%
Inyo	48	26%	27	28%	26%	22%
Kern	3,616	33%	43	33%	32%	33%
Kings	734	34%	44	34%	35%	33%
Lake	169	30%	32	32%	32%	26%
Lassen	48	17%	10	22%	16%	13%
Los Angeles	61,418	37%	49	38%	37%	36%
Madera	943	46%	54	46%	47%	46%
Marin	394	15%	5	14%	15%	15%
Mariposa	20	16%	7	16%	15%	17%
Mendocino	246	24%	23	22%	26%	26%
Merced	1,471	40%	50	41%	41%	39%
Modoc	16	24%	23	29%	21%	23%
Mono	38	30%	32	31%	34%	24%
Monterey	3,115	46%	54	45%	46%	46%
Napa	429	29%	31	30%	30%	28%
Nevada	105	14%	3	16%	11%	15%
Orange	14,360	31%	36	31%	31%	31%
Placer	301	11%	1	11%	10%	11%
Plumas	22	16%	7	16%	12%	19%
Riverside	7,330	31%	36	31%	31%	31%
Sacramento	3,726	21%	19	22%	21%	21%
San Benito	284	31%	36	31%	33%	29%
San Bernardino	8,908	32%	40	33%	31%	31%
San Diego	10,674	25%	26	25%	24%	25%
San Francisco	1,587	19%	14	19%	21%	18%
San Joaquin	2,617	30%	32	30%	30%	30%
San Luis Obispo	465	20%	16	20%	20%	19%
San Mateo	2,057	20%	16	21%	20%	20%
Santa Barbara	2,028	36%	48	36%	37%	36%
Santa Clara	5,466	21%	19	21%	21%	21%
Santa Cruz	1,128	34%	44	34%	33%	33%
Shasta	378	20%	16	22%	20%	19%
Sierra	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Siskiyou	83	22%	21	22%	22%	23%
Solano	990	18%	12	17%	18%	18%
Sonoma	1,403	26%	27	26%	26%	26%
Stanislaus	2,210	31%	36	32%	31%	31%
Sutter	348	30%	32	32%	30%	29%
Tehama	209	32%	40	33%	33%	30%
Trinity	22	22%	21	20%	30%	18%
Tulare	3,069	44%	53	45%	44%	43%
Tuolumne	73	17%	10	18%	16%	17%
Ventura	2,961	28%	30	28%	27%	27%
Yolo	564	26%	27	26%	26%	26%
Yuba	353	35%	47	35%	35%	34%

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3. Infants Born to Fathers with Less Than 12 Years of Education

This indicator measures the number and percentage of infants born to fathers with less than 12 years of education.

	1998-2000 Avg. # of Babies Born to Fathers w/ <12 Years Ed.	1998-2000 Average Percentage	1998-2000 Rank	1998 Percentage	1999 Percentage	2000 Percentage
CALIFORNIA	131,226	28%		28%	27%	27%
Alameda	3,092	16%	12	16%	16%	16%
Alpine	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Amador	34	14%	6	15%	16%	12%
Butte	419	21%	23	22%	20%	19%
Calaveras	39	13%	4	14%	16%	10%
Colusa	150	50%	56	54%	46%	49%
Contra Costa	1,580	13%	4	14%	13%	14%
Del Norte	81	31%	41	29%	30%	33%
El Dorado	178	12%	2	12%	11%	12%
Fresno	4,808	39%	50	39%	38%	39%
Glenn	146	42%	52	46%	38%	43%
Humboldt	220	17%	15	17%	19%	17%
Imperial	697	31%	41	31%	31%	30%
Inyo	35	22%	25	26%	19%	21%
Kern	3,009	31%	41	31%	30%	31%
Kings	648	32%	46	33%	33%	31%
Lake	128	26%	29	27%	28%	21%
Lassen	35	14%	6	16%	13%	11%
Los Angeles	50,984	34%	48	35%	34%	33%
Madera	833	46%	55	44%	46%	46%
Marin	372	14%	6	13%	15%	16%
Mariposa	18	16%	12	19%	16%	12%
Mendocino	221	24%	26	22%	24%	25%
Merced	1,314	39%	50	38%	40%	39%
Modoc	14	24%	26	31%	24%	19%
Mono	34	29%	34	31%	34%	21%
Monterey	2,824	45%	54	44%	45%	46%
Napa	445	31%	41	32%	32%	31%
Nevada	83	12%	2	14%	8%	12%
Orange	12,526	29%	34	28%	28%	29%
Placer	252	9%	1	10%	9%	9%
Plumas	17	14%	6	12%	15%	14%
Riverside	6,256	29%	34	29%	28%	29%
Sacramento	2,762	17%	15	17%	17%	17%
San Benito	268	31%	41	32%	32%	30%
San Bernardino	7,050	28%	[illegible]	28%	27%	27%
San Diego	8,378	21%	23	21%	20%	21%
San Francisco	1,307	17%	15	16%	18%	17%
San Joaquin	2,173	28%	32	26%	27%	29%
San Luis Obispo	405	18%	18	18%	17%	19%
San Mateo	1,973	20%	22	19%	20%	20%
Santa Barbara	1,906	36%	49	36%	37%	36%
Santa Clara	4,348	18%	18	17%	18%	18%
Santa Cruz	1,020	32%	46	32%	34%	32%
Shasta	268	16%	12	18%	15%	15%
Sierra	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Siskiyou	59	18%	18	18%	15%	19%
Solano	805	15%	11	15%	15%	16%
Sonoma	1,304	25%	28	25%	25%	26%
Stanislaus	1,874	29%	34	29%	29%	29%
Sutter	313	29%	34	29%	28%	30%
Tehama	172	29%	34	30%	30%	28%
Trinity	16	18%	18	16%	23%	17%
Tulare	2,695	44%	53	44%	45%	44%
Tuolumne	56	14%	6	13%	14%	15%
Ventura	2,647	26%	29	27%	26%	26%
Yolo	544	26%	29	26%	26%	27%
Yuba	275	30%	40	29%	31%	30%

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4. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Second Grade Reading

This indicator measures the percentage of California 2nd grade students scoring at or above the 50th National Percentile Rank (NPR) in reading.

	1999-2001 Average Percentage at/above 50th NPR	1999-2001 Rank	1999 Percentage at/above 50th NPR	2000 Percentage at/above 50th NPR	2001 Percentage at/above 50th NPR
CALIFORNIA	48%		44%	49%	51%
Alameda	56%	21	54%	55%	58%
Alpine	*	N/A	*	*	*
Amador	61%	10	57%	67%	60%
Butte	50%	34	46%	51%	54%
Calaveras	58%	18	50%	61%	62%
Colusa	33%	56	29%	31%	39%
Contra Costa	59%	15	55%	61%	60%
Del Norte	50%	34	42%	53%	54%
El Dorado	68%	4	66%	68%	71%
Fresno	41%	51	38%	42%	42%
Glenn	49%	36	46%	48%	53%
Humboldt	59%	15	55%	60%	63%
Imperial	42%	48	38%	45%	44%
Inyo	58%	18	58%	52%	64%
Kern	43%	44	39%	45%	45%
Kings	45%	42	44%	46%	46%
Lake	44%	43	38%	47%	46%
Lassen	56%	21	55%	54%	60%
Los Angeles	40%	52	35%	41%	45%
Madera	37%	54	35%	37%	38%
Marin	75%	1	73%	76%	75%
Mariposa	64%	7	58%	64%	69%
Mendocino	42%	48	42%	41%	43%
Merced	32%	57	26%	33%	36%
Modoc	53%	29	48%	58%	53%
Mono	55%	25	52%	51%	63%
Monterey	39%	53	37%	41%	40%
Napa	51%	33	48%	52%	52%
Nevada	73%	2	72%	76%	70%
Orange	55%	25	51%	55%	58%
Placer	70%	3	67%	71%	73%
Plumas	65%	6	61%	70%	65%
Riverside	46%	40	42%	47%	49%
Sacramento	59%	15	55%	60%	62%
San Benito	43%	44	43%	39%	47%
San Bernardino	42%	48	38%	43%	45%
San Diego	56%	21	52%	58%	59%
San Francisco	56%	21	55%	58%	54%
San Joaquin	43%	44	39%	44%	46%
San Luis Obispo	62%	9	59%	64%	64%
San Mateo	60%	11	57%	62%	60%
Santa Barbara	53%	29	48%	54%	58%
Santa Clara	60%	11	58%	61%	62%
Santa Cruz	46%	40	44%	47%	47%
Shasta	54%	28	51%	55%	56%
Sierra	60%	11	69%	72%	39%
Siskiyou	55%	25	51%	59%	56%
Solano	53%	29	50%	55%	54%
Sonoma	58%	18	56%	60%	59%
Stanislaus	48%	38	44%	49%	50%
Sutter	48%	38	41%	48%	54%
Tehama	49%	36	44%	50%	52%
Trinity	64%	7	59%	66%	66%
Tulare	36%	55	33%	37%	38%
Tuolumne	66%	5	61%	66%	72%
Ventura	60%	11	55%	62%	62%
Yolo	53%	29	50%	54%	55%
Yuba	43%	44	35%	43%	51%

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5. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Second Grade Math

This indicator measures the percentage of California 2nd grade students scoring at or above the 50th National Percentile Rank (NPR) in math.

	1999-2001 Average Percentage at/above 50th NPR	Percentage 1999-2001 Rank	1999 Percentage at/above 50th NPR	2000 Percentage at/above 50th NPR	2001 at/above 50th NPR
CALIFORNIA	55%		49%	57%	58%
Alameda	59%	19	55%	60%	61%
Alpine	*	N/A	*	*	*
Amador	60%	16	61%	58%	60%
Butte	50%	43	44%	52%	53%
Calaveras	54%	32	55%	53%	55%
Colusa	49%	45	35%	50%	61%
Contra Costa	60%	16	54%	63%	64%
Del Norte	58%	21	48%	59%	66%
El Dorado	70%	4	63%	73%	74%
Fresno	49%	45	46%	52%	50%
Glenn	54%	32	51%	52%	60%
Humboldt	59%	19	50%	63%	65%
Imperial	53%	35	46%	55%	57%
Inyo	51%	39	46%	50%	58%
Kern	51%	39	44%	54%	54%
Kings	43%	56	40%	43%	47%
Lake	53%	35	45%	57%	56%
Lassen	56%	29	54%	52%	61%
Los Angeles	49%	45	44%	50%	52%
Madera	45%	53	40%	47%	48%
Marin	75%	1	73%	77%	75%
Mariposa	64%	9	54%	64%	74%
Mendocino	47%	51	42%	47%	52%
Merced	43%	56	33%	46%	50%
Modoc	51%	39	52%	55%	47%
Mono	58%	21	52%	60%	61%
Monterey	46%	52	36%	49%	52%
Napa	57%	23	49%	63%	60%
Nevada	72%	2	70%	75%	72%
Orange	61%	12	56%	62%	66%
Placer	71%	3	65%	73%	75%
Plumas	69%	5	67%	68%	72%
Riverside	55%	31	48%	57%	59%
Sacramento	57%	23	51%	59%	61%
San Benito	49%	45	42%	47%	57%
San Bernardino	51%	39	45%	52%	55%
San Diego	65%	7	59%	69%	68%
San Francisco	61%	12	59%	64%	60%
San Joaquin	49%	45	44%	51%	53%
San Luis Obispo	66%	6	61%	70%	68%
San Mateo	61%	12	55%	64%	64%
Santa Barbara	57%	23	51%	58%	61%
Santa Clara	65%	7	60%	67%	68%
Santa Cruz	56%	29	54%	58%	57%
Shasta	57%	23	50%	62%	60%
Sierra	50%	43	47%	62%	41%
Siskiyou	53%	35	46%	56%	56%
Solano	57%	23	53%	59%	59%
Sonoma	60%	16	53%	62%	64%
Stanislaus	54%	32	49%	57%	57%
Sutter	53%	35	44%	54%	61%
Tehama	49%	45	42%	50%	55%
Trinity	62%	11	56%	65%	64%
Tulare	45%	53	39%	46%	50%
Tuolumne	63%	10	57%	62%	70%
Ventura	61%	12	54%	65%	65%
Yolo	57%	23	49%	60%	63%
Yuba	44%	55	34%	45%	54%

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6. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Fourth Grade Reading

This indicator measures the percentage of California 4th grade students scoring at or above the 50th National Percentile Rank (NPR) in reading.

	1999-2001 Average Percentage at/above 50th NPR	1999-2001 Rank	1999 Percentage at/above 50th NPR	2000 Percentage at/above 50th NPR	2001 Percentage at/above 50th NPR
CALIFORNIA	44%		41%	45%	46%
Alameda	51%	27	49%	51%	53%
Alpine	55%	20	53%	55%	58%
Amador	62%	7	64%	60%	63%
Butte	49%	32	46%	49%	51%
Calaveras	59%	11	57%	57%	63%
Colusa	33%	55	31%	36%	31%
Contra Costa	58%	13	55%	58%	60%
Del Norte	49%	32	48%	46%	52%
El Dorado	67%	4	66%	68%	68%
Fresno	35%	51	34%	36%	36%
Glenn	42%	44	40%	43%	43%
Humboldt	59%	11	56%	60%	61%
Imperial	30%	56	27%	31%	33%
Inyo	55%	20	57%	61%	48%
Kern	38%	48	35%	38%	41%
Kings	39%	47	36%	39%	41%
Lake	45%	39	41%	48%	45%
Lassen	57%	14	53%	59%	58%
Los Angeles	35%	51	32%	35%	39%
Madera	35%	51	32%	39%	34%
Marin	77%	1	76%	78%	76%
Mariposa	63%	5	64%	61%	63%
Mendocino	43%	42	44%	43%	43%
Merced	28%	58	27%	27%	30%
Modoc	49%	32	51%	45%	52%
Mono	51%	27	50%	55%	48%
Monterey	34%	54	32%	35%	36%
Napa	52%	24	51%	53%	52%
Nevada	70%	2	66%	73%	70%
Orange	50%	30	48%	51%	51%
Placer	69%	3	67%	70%	71%
Plumas	61%	9	58%	60%	66%
Riverside	40%	46	37%	41%	43%
Sacramento	50%	30	46%	50%	53%
San Benito	42%	44	42%	47%	37%
San Bernardino	38%	48	35%	38%	41%
San Diego	52%	24	48%	53%	54%
San Francisco	46%	37	43%	50%	46%
San Joaquin	37%	50	34%	37%	39%
San Luis Obispo	63%	5	60%	65%	63%
San Mateo	57%	14	55%	58%	58%
Santa Barbara	48%	35	46%	48%	50%
Santa Clara	57%	14	55%	58%	59%
Santa Cruz	46%	37	45%	48%	46%
Shasta	53%	23	51%	55%	54%
Sierra	56%	18	58%	68%	42%
Siskiyou	57%	14	54%	56%	60%
Solano	52%	24	50%	52%	54%
Sonoma	61%	9	61%	61%	61%
Stanislaus	44%	40	43%	45%	44%
Sutter	44%	40	40%	43%	48%
Tehama	48%	35	47%	51%	46%
Trinity	56%	18	52%	59%	57%
Tulare	30%	56	28%	31%	31%
Tuolumne	62%	7	58%	58%	70%
Ventura	54%	22	53%	54%	56%
Yolo	51%	27	50%	53%	50%
Yuba	43%	42	44%	43%	41%

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7. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Fourth Grade Math

This indicator measures the percentage of California 4th grade students scoring at or above the 50th National Percentile Rank (NPR) in math.

	1999-2001 Average Percentage at/above 50th NPR	1999-2001 Rank	1999 Percentage at/above 50th NPR	2000 Percentage at/above 50th NPR	2001 Percentage at/above 50th NPR
CALIFORNIA	50%		44%	51%	54%
Alameda	54%	24	49%	54%	59%
Alpine	47%	39	25%	55%	61%
Amador	57%	17	59%	55%	57%
Butte	47%	39	40%	48%	54%
Calaveras	53%	29	49%	51%	59%
Colusa	38%	56	28%	43%	42%
Contra Costa	59%	12	53%	61%	62%
Del Norte	54%	24	43%	52%	68%
El Dorado	64%	4	57%	66%	70%
Fresno	43%	48	39%	44%	46%
Glenn	49%	37	45%	50%	52%
Humboldt	56%	18	47%	60%	60%
Imperial	39%	53	32%	40%	46%
Inyo	61%	9	59%	63%	60%
Kern	43%	48	37%	44%	47%
Kings	39%	53	35%	41%	41%
Lake	47%	39	40%	50%	51%
Lassen	58%	14	47%	59%	68%
Los Angeles	42%	50	37%	43%	47%
Madera	42%	50	37%	45%	45%
Marin	76%	1	73%	79%	77%
Mariposa	62%	6	61%	56%	69%
Mendocino	42%	50	36%	43%	48%
Merced	36%	57	30%	35%	43%
Modoc	54%	24	56%	45%	61%
Mono	55%	21	42%	61%	63%
Monterey	39%	53	30%	40%	49%
Napa	56%	18	51%	60%	56%
Nevada	69%	2	65%	71%	72%
Orange	58%	14	52%	59%	62%
Placer	67%	3	61%	68%	73%
Plumas	62%	6	58%	60%	67%
Riverside	47%	39	39%	48%	54%
Sacramento	53%	29	45%	54%	59%
San Benito	49%	37	40%	51%	55%
San Bernardino	45%	46	37%	46%	51%
San Diego	58%	14	52%	60%	62%
San Francisco	55%	21	51%	56%	58%
San Joaquin	44%	47	39%	44%	49%
San Luis Obispo	63%	5	58%	66%	66%
San Mateo	59%	12	53%	61%	64%
Santa Barbara	54%	24	48%	55%	58%
Santa Clara	62%	6	57%	63%	66%
Santa Cruz	51%	34	48%	53%	53%
Shasta	53%	29	43%	56%	61%
Sierra	47%	39	42%	58%	41%
Siskiyou	54%	24	47%	52%	62%
Solano	53%	29	49%	54%	57%
Sonoma	60%	10	55%	61%	64%
Stanislaus	50%	36	44%	53%	54%
Sutter	47%	39	38%	46%	57%
Tehama	51%	34	39%	54%	59%
Trinity	53%	29	44%	59%	56%
Tulare	36%	57	29%	37%	42%
Tuolumne	60%	10	52%	57%	72%
Ventura	56%	18	51%	57%	60%
Yolo	55%	21	48%	56%	60%
Yuba	47%	39	40%	50%	51%

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8. Graduates Prepared for College

This indicator represents the number and percentage of 12th grade graduates in California public schools completing all courses required for University of California and/or California State University admission.

	1998-2001 Average Number of Graduates Prepared	1998-2001 Average Percentage	1998-2001 Rank	1998-1999 Percentage	1999-2000 Percentage	2000-2001 Percentage
CALIFORNIA	108,945	35%		36%	35%	36%
Alameda	4,512	40%	8	38%	40%	42%
Alpine	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Amador	107	26%	45	21%	27%	32%
Butte	624	31%	32	32%	30%	32%
Calaveras	169	38%	12	26%	42%	44%
Colusa	76	25%	47	20%	24%	32%
Contra Costa	3,753	42%	7	43%	42%	42%
Del Norte	66	23%	51	25%	23%	21%
El Dorado	660	37%	19	43%	38%	32%
Fresno	2,978	33%	28	32%	32%	33%
Glenn	115	32%	30	31%	32%	33%
Humboldt	466	34%	26	34%	35%	34%
Imperial	345	19%	55	20%	20%	17%
Inyo	72	30%	37	34%	26%	29%
Kern	1,575	20%	54	19%	21%	19%
Kings	318	27%	43	27%	30%	23%
Lake	159	30%	37	29%	27%	32%
Lassen	115	35%	22	25%	38%	42%
Los Angeles	28,948	38%	12	38%	36%	39%
Madera	367	30%	37	29%	31%	31%
Marin	863	48%	3	48%	51%	47%
Mariposa	31	19%	55	23%	15%	17%
Mendocino	316	31%	32	32%	29%	31%
Merced	717	24%	49	23%	25%	24%
Modoc	38	26%	45	37%	17%	24%
Mono	62	49%	2	54%	53%	40%
Monterey	916	28%	42	30%	28%	25%
Napa	373	33%	28	35%	32%	31%
Nevada	411	38%	12	40%	36%	38%
Orange	10,208	38%	12	39%	38%	37%
Placer	1,317	38%	12	43%	35%	35%
Plumas	116	47%	4	41%	45%	54%
Riverside	5,030	32%	30	32%	29%	35%
Sacramento	3,440	31%	32	33%	30%	30%
San Benito	212	35%	22	34%	31%	41%
San Bernardino	4,644	25%	47	25%	24%	26%
San Diego	9,571	38%	12	37%	37%	39%
San Francisco	2,131	59%	1	65%	53%	58%
San Joaquin	1,751	30%	37	31%	31%	29%
San Luis Obispo	803	35%	22	38%	34%	33%
San Mateo	2,129	43%	6	45%	41%	43%
Santa Barbara	1,351	39%	9	37%	39%	41%
Santa Clara	6,173	45%	5	43%	48%	43%
Santa Cruz	772	34%	26	30%	33%	39%
Shasta	553	30%	37	30%	30%	31%
Sierra	33	23%	51	40%	21%	7%
Siskiyou	184	36%	21	40%	32%	36%
Solano	1,259	31%	32	30%	33%	31%
Sonoma	1,482	38%	12	40%	40%	34%
Stanislaus	1,256	24%	49	19%	29%	24%
Sutter	215	22%	53	23%	20%	24%
Tehama	180	31%	32	35%	31%	26%
Trinity	65	39%	9	48%	29%	41%
Tulare	1,167	27%	43	27%	26%	28%
Tuolumne	184	35%	22	37%	33%	35%
Ventura	2,900	39%	9	37%	39%	40%
Yolo	593	37%	19	37%	37%	37%
Yuba	84	13%	57	11%	16%	13%

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9. High School Dropouts

This indicator measures the number and percentage of public school students in grades 9-12 who leave school over the course of one year and do not enroll in a different school or notify the school of a change of residence. These are annual rates; the cumulative effect of a 2.8% annual dropout rate is that 11.2% of students drop out over a four-year period.

	1998-2001 Average Number of Dropouts	1998-2001 Average Percentage	1998-2001 Rank	1998-1999 Percentage	1999-2000 Percentage	2000-2001 Percentage
California	46,876	2.8%		2.8%	2.8%	2.8%
Alameda	1,370	2.3%	29	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%
Alpine	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Amador	27	1.1%	4	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%
Butte	377	3.4%	46	3.5%	3.8%	2.9%
Calaveras	49	2.1%	23	2.7%	1.8%	1.9%
Colusa	21	1.5%	8	1.4%	2.0%	1.0%
Contra Costa	779	1.7%	13	2.1%	1.4%	1.6%
Del Norte	37	2.2%	25	1.6%	0.9%	4.2%
El Dorado	135	1.5%	8	1.3%	1.9%	1.2%
Fresno	2,008	3.9%	50	4.0%	3.8%	3.9%
Glenn	26	1.4%	5	1.2%	1.3%	1.6%
Humboldt	224	3.2%	44	4.0%	3.2%	2.3%
Imperial	154	1.5%	8	1.8%	1.9%	1.0%
Inyo	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Kern	1,241	2.9%	37	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%
Kings	187	2.6%	34	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%
Lake	78	2.6%	34	2.0%	2.8%	3.0%
Lassen	29	1.7%	13	1.7%	1.4%	2.0%
Los Angeles	16,349	3.6%	48	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%
Madera	242	3.5%	47	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%
Marin	80	0.9%	2	1.3%	0.7%	0.8%
Mariposa	20	2.2%	25	2.2%	2.1%	2.4%
Mendocino	131	2.5%	33	3.1%	2.8%	1.6%
Merced	440	2.9%	37	2.0%	3.3%	3.4%
Modoc	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Mono	11	1.8%	17	0.5%	3.4%	1.3%
Monterey	502	2.6%	34	3.1%	2.7%	2.2%
Napa	26	0.4%	1	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Nevada	120	2.4%	30	3.4%	2.1%	1.8%
Orange	2,732	2.0%	21	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%
Placer	238	1.4%	5	1.8%	1.2%	1.2%
Plumas	26	2.2%	25	2.3%	2.4%	1.9%
Riverside	2,056	2.4%	30	2.2%	2.4%	2.4%
Sacramento	2,919	4.7%	53	4.5%	4.3%	5.4%
San Benito	61	1.9%	19	2.1%	2.2%	1.5%
San Bernardino	3,051	2.9%	37	2.6%	3.1%	3.0%
San Diego	2,961	2.2%	25	2.4%	2.2%	2.0%
San Francisco	831	4.2%	51	4.2%	4.0%	4.3%
San Joaquin	541	1.5%	8	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%
San Luis Obispo	168	1.4%	5	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%
San Mateo	550	2.1%	23	1.8%	2.4%	2.2%
Santa Barbara	305	1.7%	13	1.9%	1.6%	1.5%
Santa Clara	1,403	1.9%	19	2.2%	2.0%	1.6%
Santa Cruz	184	1.5%	8	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%
Shasta	202	2.0%	21	2.0%	2.3%	1.7%
Sierra	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Siskiyou	88	3.3%	45	2.8%	3.8%	3.3%
Solano	403	1.8%	17	2.0%	1.5%	2.1%
Sonoma	513	2.4%	30	2.4%	2.8%	1.9%
Stanislaus	1,193	4.4%	52	4.1%	5.3%	3.7%
Sutter	173	3.7%	49	3.5%	3.9%	3.6%
Tehama	102	3.1%	42	2.7%	2.8%	3.9%
Trinity	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Tulare	737	3.1%	42	3.7%	2.8%	2.7%
Tuolumne	28	1.0%	3	0.7%	1.5%	0.8%
Ventura	673	1.7%	13	1.9%	1.8%	1.4%
Yolo	252	3.0%	40	2.4%	3.4%	3.2%
Yuba	123	3.0%	40	3.2%	2.5%	3.3%

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11. Fair Market Rent

This indicator shows the Fair Market Rent (FMR), set by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, that represents the estimated monthly rent for a modest two-bedroom apartment. Additionally, it shows the 2002 FMR as a percentage of the monthly earnings of a family of three living at 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).

	2000 FMR 2-Bedroom Apartment	2001 FMR 2-Bedroom Apartment	2002 FMR 2-Bedroom Apartment	2000-2002 Rank	2002 FMR as % of mo. earnings of family at 200% of the FPL
CALIFORNIA					
Alameda	$921	$1,155	$1,243	53	50%
Alpine	$520	$526	$542	17	22%
Amador	$622	$629	$648	32	26%
Butte	$571	$584	$604	26	24%
Calaveras	$571	$577	$595	23	24%
Colusa	$483	$488	$503	1	20%
Contra Costa	$921	$1,155	$1,243	53	50%
Del Norte	$571	$577	$595	23	24%
El Dorado	$631	$685	$709	35	28%
Fresno	$506	$517	$535	12	21%
Glenn	$483	$488	$503	1	20%
Humboldt	$574	$580	$598	25	24%
Imperial	$533	$539	$555	19	22%
Inyo	$550	$556	$573	22	23%
Kern	$515	$526	$544	16	22%
Kings	$516	$522	$538	14	21%
Lake	$586	$593	$611	27	24%
Lassen	$494	$499	$514	8	21%
Los Angeles	$766	$782	$823	43	33%
Madera	$506	$517	$535	12	21%
Marin	$1,362	$1,459	$1,747	56	70%
Mariposa	$541	$547	$564	20	23%
Mendocino	$627	$634	$653	34	26%
Merced	$545	$557	$576	21	23%
Modoc	$483	$488	$503	1	20%
Mono	$746	$754	$777	40	31%
Monterey	$756	$773	$800	42	32%
Napa	$804	$857	$975	45	39%
Nevada	$699	$707	$729	39	29%
Orange	$891	$1,046	$1,097	51	44%
Placer	$631	$685	$709	35	28%
Plumas	$483	$488	$503	1	20%
Riverside	$609	$621	$656	30	26%
Sacramento	$631	$685	$709	35	28%
San Benito	$777	$786	$810	44	32%
San Bernardino	$609	$621	$656	30	26%
San Diego	$805	$896	$1,012	48	40%
San Francisco	$1,362	$1,459	$1,747	56	70%
San Joaquin	$600	$613	$690	33	28%
San Luis Obispo	$736	$752	$836	41	33%
San Mateo	$1,362	$1,459	$1,747	56	70%
Santa Barbara	$878	$897	$928	47	37%
Santa Clara	$1,221	$1,481	$1,592	55	64%
Santa Cruz	$1,021	$1,091	$1,175	52	47%
Shasta	$526	$538	$557	18	22%
Sierra	$506	$512	$528	11	21%
Siskiyou	$483	$488	$503	1	20%
Solano	$804	$857	$975	45	39%
Sonoma	$886	$946	$1,020	50	41%
Stanislaus	$579	$592	$655	28	26%
Sutter	$494	$505	$522	9	21%
Tehama	$483	$488	$503	1	20%
Trinity	$483	$488	$503	1	20%
Tulare	$513	$524	$542	15	22%
Tuolumne	$617	$624	$643	29	26%
Ventura	$811	$978	$1,027	49	41%
Yolo	$673	$688	$712	38	28%
Yuba	$494	$505	$522	9	21%

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12. Cost of Child Care: Infant

This indicator measures the average yearly cost of child care by county for an infant in full-time licensed home care and center care in 2001.

	2001 Cost of Home Care	2001 Cost of Center Care
CALIFORNIA	$6,396	$9,404
Alameda	$7,349	$10,891
Alpine	$7,794	$7,436
Amador	$5,762	$7,015
Butte	$5,278	$5,765
Calaveras	$5,302	$6,287
Colusa	$4,083	$4,320
Contra Costa	$7,254	$10,413
Del Norte	$5,204	$6,287
El Dorado	$6,208	$8,034
Fresno	$5,791	$7,468
Glenn	$4,938	$6,287
Humboldt	$5,439	$6,473
Imperial	$4,693	$5,773
Inyo	$6,448	$6,887
Kern	$5,339	$6,532
Kings	$4,587	$5,400
Lake	$5,486	$6,287
Lassen	$5,127	$7,111
Los Angeles	$6,509	$8,046
Madera	$4,485	$6,138
Marin	$10,315	$10,785
Mariposa	$4,597	$5,340
Mendocino	$5,745	$8,833
Merced	$4,932	$7,067
Modoc	$5,140	$6,287
Mono	$5,456	$6,887
Monterey	$5,988	$7,627
Napa	$6,945	$8,062
Nevada	$6,349	$7,157
Orange	$6,839	$9,532
Placer	$6,463	$9,445
Plumas	$4,740	$6,287
Riverside	$5,651	$7,974
Sacramento	$6,114	$8,566
San Benito	$6,088	$10,340
San Bernardino	$5,267	$7,259
San Diego	$6,370	$9,035
San Francisco	$9,407	$12,331
San Joaquin	$5,621	$8,400
San Luis Obispo	$5,787	$6,035
San Mateo	$9,211	$12,109
Santa Barbara	$6,448	$9,595
Santa Clara	$7,869	$12,433
Santa Cruz	$8,165	$9,711
Shasta	$5,082	$6,558
Sierra	$7,534	$8,710
Siskiyou	$5,411	$5,196
Solano	$6,202	$9,858
Sonoma	$7,602	$8,818
Stanislaus	$4,952	$6,748
Sutter	$4,776	$6,528
Tehama	$4,785	$6,235
Trinity	$6,381	$6,287
Tulare	$4,333	$4,936
Tuolumne	$4,731	$7,436
Ventura	$6,723	$8,926
Yolo	$5,689	$9,014
Yuba	$5,411	$6,287

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13. Cost of Child Care: Toddler

This indicator measures the average yearly cost of child care by county for a toddler in full-time licensed home care and center care in 2001.

	2001 Cost of Home Care	2001 Cost of Center Care
CALIFORNIA	$5,934	$6,394
Alameda	$7,079	$7,843
Alpine	$4,900	$5,370
Amador	$5,296	$4,390
Butte	$4,843	$4,209
Calaveras	$4,474	$4,529
Colusa	$4,099	$3,675
Contra Costa	$6,678	$7,418
Del Norte	$5,258	$2,400
El Dorado	$5,916	$5,623
Fresno	$5,504	$5,534
Glenn	$4,778	$4,176
Humboldt	$5,475	$5,127
Imperial	$4,419	$4,678
Inyo	$6,252	$5,400
Kern	$4,983	$4,573
Kings	$4,308	$4,077
Lake	$5,277	$5,332
Lassen	$4,979	$5,258
Los Angeles	$6,080	$5,749
Madera	$4,374	$4,604
Marin	$9,897	$8,320
Mariposa	$4,496	$4,176
Mendocino	$5,512	$5,450
Merced	$4,847	$4,912
Modoc	$4,548	$4,682
Mono	$6,194	$6,295
Monterey	$5,615	$5,529
Napa	$6,587	$6,263
Nevada	$5,957	$4,982
Orange	$6,510	$6,450
Placer	$6,038	$5,891
Plumas	$4,872	$4,721
Riverside	$5,267	$5,383
Sacramento	$5,611	$6,164
San Benito	$5,853	$6,377
San Bernardino	$4,838	$5,207
San Diego	$6,006	$6,172
San Francisco	$9,007	$8,205
San Joaquin	$5,317	$5,793
San Luis Obispo	$5,536	$4,543
San Mateo	$8,775	$7,618
Santa Barbara	$5,980	$5,688
Santa Clara	$7,309	$8,332
Santa Cruz	$7,462	$7,943
Shasta	$4,882	$4,982
Sierra	$5,308	$3,377
Siskiyou	$5,277	$5,928
Solano	$5,615	$6,443
Sonoma	$7,209	$6,537
Stanislaus	$4,616	$4,999
Sutter	$4,484	$4,410
Tehama	$4,467	$4,573
Trinity	$6,194	$5,810
Tulare	$4,206	$4,067
Tuolumne	$4,686	$4,349
Ventura	$6,291	$6,022
Yolo	$5,247	$5,680
Yuba	$4,844	$3,971

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14. Cost of Child Care: School-Aged Child

This indicator measures the average yearly cost of child care by county for a school-aged child in full-time licensed home care and center care in 2001.

	2001 Cost of Home Care	2001 Cost of Center Care
CALIFORNIA	$4,228	$4,277
Alameda	$5,218	$5,115
Alpine	$3,722	$3,555
Amador	$3,574	$3,329
Butte	$3,532	$3,054
Calaveras	$3,088	$3,555
Colusa	$2,775	$3,234
Contra Costa	$4,884	$5,213
Del Norte	$3,783	$3,234
El Dorado	$3,816	$4,095
Fresno	$4,228	$4,268
Glenn	$3,316	$3,234
Humboldt	$3,502	$3,550
Imperial	$3,945	$3,813
Inyo	$4,013	$3,614
Kern	$3,729	$3,090
Kings	$3,136	$3,240
Lake	$3,443	$3,387
Lassen	$3,264	$3,234
Los Angeles	$4,777	$4,129
Madera	$3,253	$3,439
Marin	$6,687	$4,525
Mariposa	$2,899	$3,614
Mendocino	$3,657	$3,234
Merced	$3,791	$3,322
Modoc	$3,618	$3,234
Mono	$4,018	$3,614
Monterey	$3,758	$3,803
Napa	$5,143	$4,678
Nevada	$4,085	$3,582
Orange	$4,887	$4,101
Placer	$4,070	$3,938
Plumas	$3,050	$3,234
Riverside	$4,076	$3,762
Sacramento	$4,145	$4,680
San Benito	$4,152	$3,614
San Bernardino	$3,809	$3,896
San Diego	$4,628	$3,907
San Francisco	$6,754	$4,146
San Joaquin	$4,236	$3,900
San Luis Obispo	$3,772	$3,472
San Mateo	$5,725	$4,915
Santa Barbara	$4,035	$3,859
Santa Clara	$5,141	$5,074
Santa Cruz	$5,130	$4,405
Shasta	$3,448	$3,107
Sierra	$3,458	$4,322
Siskiyou	$3,203	$4,065
Solano	$4,379	$5,444
Sonoma	$4,899	$4,217
Stanislaus	$3,394	$3,544
Sutter	$3,347	$3,256
Tehama	$3,241	$3,227
Trinity	$3,933	$3,234
Tulare	$3,403	$2,825
Tuolumne	$3,717	$2,792
Ventura	$4,554	$4,472
Yolo	$3,884	$4,192
Yuba	$3,379	$3,201

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15. Children Participating in WIC

This indicator measures the number of children (ages 0-4) participating in the Women, Infants and Children Supplemental Nutrition Program (WIC). This program is available to women with infants and children who are living at or below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level (in 2002, an annual income of $27,787 or less for a family of three).

	2000 Number of Children Served	2001 Number of Children Served	2002 Number of Children Served
CALIFORNIA	1,158,735	1,163,414	1,165,273
Alameda	29,293	29,427	30,714
Alpine	*	*	*
Amador	460	442	426
Butte	5,653	5,671	5,704
Calaveras	501	551	442
Colusa	966	1,001	1,042
Contra Costa	15,025	15,205	15,718
Del Norte	1,060	1,020	969
El Dorado	1,989	2,061	2,121
Fresno	38,578	39,012	39,594
Glenn	1,303	1,283	1,351
Humboldt	3,135	3,224	3,342
Imperial	6,140	6,462	6,225
Inyo	576	588	546
Kern	37,258	37,936	39,262
Kings	5,373	5,473	5,301
Lake	1,704	1,651	1,714
Lassen	784	787	779
Los Angeles	460,291	457,769	453,255
Madera	5,825	6,056	6,204
Marin	1,926	1,868	2,001
Mariposa	255	249	249
Mendocino	2,519	2,566	2,624
Merced	11,475	11,892	12,220
Modoc	212	207	211
Mono	336	321	3,333
Monterey	16,888	16,568	16,507
Napa	2,550	3,688	2,638
Nevada	1,350	198	1,318
Orange	92,480	93,398	93,560
Placer	2,715	2,920	2,917
Plumas	399	317	422
Riverside	48,877	51,164	48,264
Sacramento	31,033	27,355	27,035
San Benito	1,579	1,648	1,717
San Bernardino	55,618	57,904	56,050
San Diego	94,712	92,602	93,112
San Francisco	13,908	13,265	13,499
San Joaquin	19,393	20,406	21,724
San Luis Obispo	3,821	3,879	3,818
San Mateo	10,761	10,591	11,270
Santa Barbara	13,081	13,025	13,028
Santa Clara	23,271	22,122	25,090
Santa Cruz	6,127	6,174	6,299
Shasta	4,628	4,620	4,770
Sierra	50	53	53
Siskiyou	1,251	1,180	1,151
Solano	8,856	8,836	9,106
Sonoma	7,630	7,264	7,661
Stanislaus	15,417	15,162	15,799
Sutter	2,795	2,816	2,948
Tehama	2,034	2,142	2,038
Trinity	310	268	271
Tulare	19,086	20,643	21,422
Tuolumne	900	898	887
Ventura	17,257	17,661	18,189
Yolo	4,087	4,182	4,282
Yuba	3,019	3,074	3,072

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16. Teen Birth Rate

This indicator measures the number of females ages 15-19 who gave birth during a one year period per 1,000 females ages 15-19.

	1998-2000 Average Number of Teen Births	1998-2000 Average Rate	1998-2000 Rank	1998 Rate	1999 Rate	2000 Rate
CALIFORNIA	56,697	51.9		56.5	52.3	47.0
Alameda	1,682	38.1	23	40.8	35.8	37.7
Alpine	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Amador	26	25.6	5	24.1	26.9	25.7
Butte	287	39.0	24	47.4	41.5	28.2
Calaveras	36	27.5	9	18.0	34.0	30.4
Colusa	50	61.2	45	44.6	68.6	70.4
Contra Costa	974	32.3	15	33.7	32.2	30.8
Del Norte	62	58.5	42	59.3	54.8	61.4
El Dorado	144	25.7	7	26.8	26.5	23.6
Fresno	2,409	74.9	51	78.8	75.5	70.4
Glenn	56	50.2	36	54.2	45.6	50.8
Humboldt	172	36.5	18	39.4	38.6	31.5
Imperial	405	65.2	48	62.7	59.6	73.5
Inyo	30	47.0	33	48.4	46.3	46.2
Kern	1,943	75.6	52	78.5	74.4	74.0
Kings	371	82.6	55	85.5	84.0	78.3
Lake	96	51.0	37	57.4	43.0	52.5
Lassen	40	38.0	22	47.2	34.8	32.0
Los Angeles	17,225	55.7	40	60.4	56.5	50.2
Madera	344	76.3	53	81.9	71.5	71.8
Marin	84	14.1	1	13.1	14.7	14.5
Mariposa	21	39.8	25	35.1	39.8	44.3
Mendocino	150	46.4	32	47.7	44.2	47.3
Merced	607	67.4	49	64.3	71.7	66.2
Modoc	*	*	N/A	27.9	*	43.9
Mono	11	31.5	13	*	*	48.3
Monterey	863	64.5	47	69.0	64.9	59.6
Napa	132	33.3	16	35.6	32.8	31.6
Nevada	72	22.7	3	25.2	19.6	22.2
Orange	3,660	43.0	27	46.0	44.4	38.6
Placer	188	22.3	2	23.6	22.6	20.7
Plumas	17	23.1	4	25.3	19.0	25.1
Riverside	3,195	57.9	41	61.1	57.3	55.3
Sacramento	2,015	48.5	35	52.4	48.1	44.9
San Benito	104	55.2	39	64.8	58.9	41.9
San Bernardino	4,021	61.6	46	64.7	63.1	57.0
San Diego	4,214	45.9	31	48.2	46.4	43.2
San Francisco	477	28.4	10	28.8	28.5	28.0
San Joaquin	1,296	60.0	44	58.6	60.1	61.1
San Luis Obispo	245	25.6	5	27.4	24.3	25.1
San Mateo	632	31.4	12	34.1	29.2	30.9
Santa Barbara	641	43.8	30	48.5	42.2	40.5
Santa Clara	1,899	37.2	20	40.4	36.2	34.9
Santa Cruz	332	36.8	19	41.1	35.9	33.5
Shasta	273	43.5	29	50.0	44.7	35.7
Sierra	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Siskiyou	65	37.9	21	39.3	42.5	32.0
Solano	617	43.1	28	42.9	43.5	42.9
Sonoma	485	32.2	14	34.1	33.5	29.1
Stanislaus	973	54.7	38	57.3	51.8	54.9
Sutter	139	47.3	34	55.5	40.7	45.6
Tehama	122	59.5	43	53.8	61.0	63.6
Trinity	16	34.7	17	43.5	34.1	26.4
Tulare	1,253	80.5	54	84.3	78.8	78.5
Tuolumne	51	29.6	11	32.4	30.5	25.9
Ventura	1,087	42.0	26	41.1	42.7	42.3
Yolo	212	27.1	8	30.4	27.3	23.7
Yuba	164	67.5	50	61.6	66.8	74.2

Notes and Sources on page 91.

17. Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP)

This indicator measures the number of children and youth ages 0-20 served through the Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP) run by the Children's Medical Services Branch of the California Department of Health Services.

	1997-1998 Number of Children Served	1998-1999 Number of Children Served	1999-2000 Number of Children Served
CALIFORNIA	2,285,697	2,228,361	2,228,326
Alameda	61,391	56,286	58,200
Alpine	386	493	935
Amador	2,497	2,190	2,441
Butte	13,999	15,126	15,648
Calaveras	1,878	1,789	2,955
Colusa	2,821	3,734	5,358
Contra Costa	25,132	25,016	24,421
Del Norte	1,526	1,642	2,088
El Dorado	5,987	7,258	9,951
Fresno	92,341	97,535	97,952
Glenn	2,988	3,066	2,749
Humbolt	9,330	9,223	8,649
Imperial	12,332	12,838	12,628
Inyo	1,182	1,437	3,015
Kern	61,822	63,400	68,178
Kings	7,012	6,375	6,412
Lake	2,926	3,071	3,539
Lassen	1,419	1,406	1,422
Los Angeles	856,353	793,583	800,107
Madera	12,700	12,144	12,862
Marin	4,815	4,672	4,202
Mariposa	652	645	631
Mendocino	5,924	6,011	6,015
Merced	24,562	23,720	22,865
Modoc	549	629	736
Mono	581	566	485
Monterey	36,605	34,523	25,611
Napa	4,935	4,774	4,156
Nevada	2,969	2,659	2,676
Orange	186,089	187,688	176,598
Placer	5,616	6,105	6,823
Plumas	904	1,105	1,480
Riverside	82,995	85,458	92,493
Sacramento	76,742	80,536	79,570
San Benito	4,220	4,549	4,903
San Bernardino	121,997	121,881	131,582
San Diego	146,663	150,178	142,375
San Francisco	27,458	25,986	23,775
San Joaquin	44,713	45,533	44,676
San Luis Obispo	10,390	10,479	9,281
San Mateo	25,780	24,124	22,554
Santa Barbara	28,575	27,747	27,142
Santa Clara	52,591	53,810	53,041
Santa Cruz	16,842	15,831	19,700
Shasta	12,832	11,865	9,626
Sierra	133	184	182
Siskiyou	3,959	2,996	3,035
Solano	16,036	15,155	14,544
Sonoma	15,987	14,012	12,680
Stanislaus	36,025	36,347	36,766
Sutter	4,584	4,586	4,661
Tehama	3,819	3,663	3,942
Trinity	829	769	728
Tulare	40,345	38,836	38,198
Tuolumne	1,960	1,708	2,007
Ventura	38,592	35,640	31,777
Yolo	10,486	9,774	9,656
Yuba	4,823	4,980	4,665

Notes and Sources on page 91.

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18. Child Abuse

This indicator measures the number of children and rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17 who are reported to have incurred abuse (sexual, physical or emotional) or neglect.

	1999-2001 Average Number of Referrals	1999-2001 Average Rate per 1,000	1999-2001 Rank	1999 Rate per 1,000	2000 Rate per 1,000	2001 Rate per 1,000
California	508,848	57		58	58	54
Alameda	13,638	35	6	37	37	32
Alpine	14	63	21	80	87	23
Amador	484	76	36	73	70	84
Butte	6,178	123	54	123	123	122
Calaveras	974	104	49	97	104	109
Colusa	328	53	16	56	48	56
Contra Costa	12,678	54	17	53	54	54
Del Norte	912	125	56	122	128	125
El Dorado	1,891	47	13	44	46	51
Fresno	17,887	68	26	69	69	68
Glenn	868	100	46	98	102	100
Humboldt	3,046	99	44	99	105	93
Imperial	3,142	63	21	62	60	67
Inyo	453	104	49	106	94	113
Kern	16,820	78	37	72	79	84
Kings	3,464	89	41	83	92	93
Lake	1,666	119	52	113	119	124
Lassen	735	100	46	115	106	80
Los Angeles	126,657	44	12	44	45	43
Madera	3,121	85	39	87	84	85
Marin	1,988	39	8	37	41	39
Mariposa	435	123	54	123	122	122
Mendocino	2,736	121	53	115	122	127
Merced	5,463	75	35	71	76	77
Modoc	168	71	29	81	69	62
Mono	169	65	24	60	72	62
Monterey	4,959	41	10	43	40	39
Napa	971	33	3	30	31	37
Nevada	1,320	64	23	63	65	65
Orange	21,790	27	2	28	28	25
Placer	4,539	72	30	69	74	72
Plumas	433	102	48	105	108	95
Riverside	34,502	74	33	66	72	83
Sacramento	30,114	89	41	86	90	91
San Benito	791	52	15	51	56	49
San Bernardino	37,951	68	26	66	68	69
San Diego	56,223	69	28	70	69	69
San Francisco	5,417	35	6	34	36	36
San Joaquin	10,361	60	20	54	63	61
San Luis Obispo	4,574	81	38	76	80	87
San Mateo	4,712	26	1	26	25	26
Santa Barbara	6,288	59	19	58	60	59
Santa Clara	15,842	34	4	33	34	36
Santa Cruz	3,796	58	18	61	57	56
Shasta	3,917	87	40	90	84	88
Sierra	26	40	9	35	43	42
Siskiyou	1,066	104	49	99	102	111
Solano	5,476	48	14	43	50	52
Sonoma	3,837	34	4	34	33	35
Stanislaus	10,125	72	30	69	70	78
Sutter	1,490	65	24	76	64	55
Tehama	2,220	154	58	144	151	167
Trinity	402	129	57	111	148	159
Tulare	9,348	74	33	56	88	80
Tuolumne	1,090	99	44	89	105	103
Ventura	8,600	41	10	37	44	41
Yolo	3,070	73	32	65	71	82
Yuba	2,046	96	43	112	96	81

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19. Children Ages 0-5 in Foster Care

This indicator represents the number of children ages 0-5 and the rate per 1,000 children who are in out-of-home care.

	1998-2000 Average Number	1998-2000 Average Rate per 1,000	1998-2000 Rank	1998 Rate per 1,000	1999 Rate per 1,000	2000 Rate per 1,000
CALIFORNIA	31,538	11.4		12.8	11.5	9.9
Alameda	1,116	8.5	30	8.5	8.4	8.6
Alpine	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Amador	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Butte	134	8.6	32	8.5	8.4	9.0
Calaveras	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Colusa	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Contra Costa	542	7.1	27	7.2	7.4	6.6
Del Norte	27	12.6	43	7.1	13.6	17.2
El Dorado	62	5.4	21	7.8	4.3	4.2
Fresno	952	10.6	38	11.7	10.6	9.5
Glenn	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Humbolt	43	4.6	13	3.5	4.0	6.3
Imperial	77	4.6	13	4.2	3.7	5.9
Inyo	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Kern	806	11.1	40	11.4	11.0	10.8
Kings	84	6.2	23	6.2	5.3	7.1
Lake	27	6.6	25	5.0	6.3	8.5
Lassen	13	6.2	23	7.3	3.3	8.2
Los Angeles	14,512	14.1	44	15.9	14.6	11.8
Madera	41	3.2	8	3.1	2.1	4.4
Marin	36	2.2	1	2.6	2.0	1.9
Mariposa	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Mendocino	73	10.6	38	9.7	11.0	11.2
Merced	92	3.8	12	3.8	3.6	4.0
Modoc	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Mono	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Monterey	115	2.7	6	3.2	2.9	2.1
Napa	22	2.4	4	2.3	2.6	2.2
Nevada	13	2.3	3	3.7	1.6	1.7
Orange	1,468	5.0	17	5.3	5.0	4.6
Placer	103	5.3	20	5.9	5.3	4.8
Plumas	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Riverside	1,402	9.1	35	9.7	8.9	8.7
Sacramento	1,923	17.1	45	17.9	18.0	15.5
San Benito	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
San Bernardino	1,524	8.2	28	8.0	8.0	8.6
San Diego	2,434	8.5	30	8.6	8.8	8.1
San Francisco	644	12.1	41	13.7	11.8	10.8
San Joaquin	493	8.7	33	9.0	8.4	8.8
San Luis Obispo	86	5.1	18	6.8	4.8	3.9
San Mateo	137	2.2	1	2.5	2.0	2.0
Santa Barbara	100	2.7	6	2.6	2.8	2.8
Santa Clara	737	4.6	13	5.0	4.4	4.4
Santa Cruz	78	3.6	10	3.8	3.6	3.4
Shasta	165	12.5	42	13.6	12.2	11.6
Sierra	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Siskiyou	18	5.9	22	4.4	6.2	7.0
Solano	133	3.7	11	3.4	3.6	4.2
Sonoma	83	2.4	4	2.2	2.3	2.6
Stanislaus	236	5.2	19	5.5	5.3	4.8
Sutter	70	9.3	36	8.5	9.7	9.7
Tehama	30	6.7	26	6.0	7.3	6.8
Trinity	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Tulare	392	8.9	34	9.9	8.7	8.1
Tuolumne	15	4.8	16	3.0	5.2	6.2
Ventura	247	3.5	9	3.2	3.4	3.8
Yolo	115	8.2	28	7.0	9.0	8.6
Yuba	65	9.5	37	6.4	12.0	10.1

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20. Children Ages 0-17 in Foster Care

This indicator represents the number of children ages 0-17 and the rate per 1,000 children who are in out-of-home care.

	1998-2000 Average Number	1998-2000 Average Rate per 1,000	1998-2000 Rank	1998 Rate per 1,000	1999 Rate per 1,000	2000 Rate per 1,000
CALIFORNIA	101,205	10.9		12.7	12.2	11.0
Alameda	4,170	11.0	44	10.6	11.0	11.4
Alpine	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Amador	25	3.9	9	3.4	3.9	4.5
Butte	557	11.2	45	11.5	10.9	11.0
Calaveras	60	6.5	25	5.9	7.7	6.0
Colusa	13	2.1	1	3.0	*	2.0
Contra Costa	2,143	9.1	36	9.1	9.4	8.8
Del Norte	89	12.3	48	10.2	11.4	15.2
El Dorado	246	6.3	22	7.4	6.0	5.4
Fresno	3,210	12.4	50	12.7	12.4	12.0
Glenn	61	7.2	30	8.4	6.6	6.7
Humbolt	207	6.7	26	6.2	6.3	7.5
Imperial	290	6.0	21	6.0	5.7	6.3
Inyo	25	5.8	20	6.9	6.2	4.4
Kern	2,366	11.2	45	11.2	11.3	11.1
Kings	240	6.3	22	6.3	5.8	6.8
Lake	136	9.9	40	9.5	9.1	11.0
Lassen	54	7.4	31	9.0	6.9	6.3
Los Angeles	45,630	16.0	53	17.1	16.7	14.3
Madera	175	4.9	14	4.9	4.3	5.6
Marin	152	3.0	4	3.2	3.0	2.8
Mariposa	23	6.4	24	5.2	7.7	6.5
Mendocino	310	13.8	52	12.8	13.9	14.6
Merced	339	4.7	11	4.4	4.4	5.3
Modoc	24	9.9	40	8.3	11.3	10.1
Mono	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Monterey	425	3.6	7	3.9	3.6	3.2
Napa	137	4.7	11	4.7	5.0	4.4
Nevada	103	5.1	16	5.4	4.8	5.1
Orange	4,162	5.3	17	5.4	5.4	5.1
Placer	419	6.9	27	7.1	7.3	6.2
Plumas	22	5.0	15	5.0	4.4	5.7
Riverside	4,183	9.2	38	9.4	9.2	9.1
Sacramento	5,768	17.3	55	16.7	17.8	17.4
San Benito	38	2.6	2	2.7	2.0	3.0
San Bernardino	4,979	9.1	36	8.8	9.0	9.5
San Diego	6,487	8.2	33	8.0	8.3	8.1
San Francisco	2,576	17.1	54	18.2	17.0	16.0
San Joaquin	1,520	8.9	34	9.0	8.9	8.9
San Luis Obispo	391	7.1	29	8.5	7.0	5.8
San Mateo	524	2.9	3	3.1	2.8	2.8
Santa Barbara	370	3.5	6	3.4	3.6	3.5
Santa Clara	2,568	5.7	19	6.0	5.6	5.5
Santa Cruz	309	4.8	13	5.1	4.8	4.4
Shasta	543	12.3	48	12.2	12.3	12.3
Sierra	*	*	N/A	*	*	*
Siskiyou	138	13.3	51	11.5	13.4	15.1
Solano	506	4.5	10	4.3	4.4	4.8
Sonoma	402	3.6	7	3.4	3.5	4.0
Stanislaus	754	5.5	18	5.6	5.5	5.4
Sutter	204	9.0	35	8.1	9.1	9.8
Tehama	131	9.2	38	9.0	8.6	9.9
Trinity	29	10.0	42	10.6	8.3	11.1
Tulare	1,303	10.6	43	11.0	10.5	10.2
Tuolumne	75	6.9	28	5.4	6.7	8.7
Ventura	696	3.3	5	3.3	3.3	3.5
Yolo	328	7.9	32	7.0	8.5	8.3
Yuba	255	12.1	47	9.7	14.0	12.6

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County Charts Notes and Sources

1. Percentage of Infants Born to Teen Mothers

Notes:
An asterisk indicates that there were 10 or fewer teen births, or that rates would be based on 10 or fewer teen births. Fifty-five counties are ranked.

Source:
California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-20. Number and Percent of Live Births to Teen Mothers, California Counties, 1990-2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 28 April 2002.

2. Infants Born to Mothers with Less Than 12 Years of Education

Notes:
An asterisk indicates that there were 10 or fewer births to mothers with less than 12 years of education, or that rates would be based on 10 or fewer of such births. Fifty-six counties are ranked.

Sources:
1. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-38, Live Births by Mother's Education, California Counties and Selected City Health Departments, 1998," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 22 April 2002.

2. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-38, Live Births by Mother's Education, California Counties and Selected City Health Departments, 1999," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 22 April 2002.

3. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-38, Live Births by Mother's Education, California Counties and Selected City Health Departments, 2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 22 April 2002.

3. Infants Born to Fathers with Less Than 12 Years of Education

Notes:
An asterisk indicates that there were 10 or fewer births to fathers with less than 12 years of education, or that rates would be based on 10 or fewer of such births. Fifty-six counties are ranked. The father's education level was unknown for 9% of infants; these infants were excluded in calculating percentages.

Sources:
1. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-38, Live Births by Mother's Education, California Counties and Selected City Health Departments, 1998," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 22 April 2002.

2. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-38, Live Births by Mother's Education, California Counties and Selected City Health Departments, 1999," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 22 April 2002.

3. California Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics, Birth Records, "Table 2-38, Live Births by Mother's Education, California Counties and Selected City Health Departments, 2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 22 April 2002.

4. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Second Grade Reading

Notes:
An asterisk indicates that there were 10 or fewer students tested or that rates would be based on 10 or fewer students. Fifty-seven counties are ranked. The percentage at or above the 50th NPR is used to report group performance on California's STAR test. The data presented here tell what percentage of the students in each county and in California performed at or above the national average.

Sources:
1. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 1999," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star99/reports/English.html*, revised 15 May 2000.

2. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 2000," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star2000F/reports/01.html*, revised 15 October 2001.

3. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 2001," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star2001*, revised 15 November 2001.

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5. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Second Grade Math

Notes:
An asterisk indicates that there were 10 or fewer students tested or that rates would be based on 10 or fewer students. Fifty-seven counties are ranked. The percentage at or above the 50th NPR is used to report group performance on California's STAR test. The data presented here tell what percentage of the students in each county and in California performed at or above the national average.

Sources:
1. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 1999," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star99/reports/English.html*, revised 15 May 2000.

2. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 2000," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star2000F/reports/01.html*, revised 15 October 2001.

3. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 2001," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star2001*, revised 15 November 2001.

6. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Fourth Grade Reading

Notes:
The percentage at or above the 50th NPR is used to report group performance on California's STAR test. The data presented here tell what percentage of the students in each county and in California performed at or above the national average.

Sources:
1. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 1999," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star99/reports/English.html*, revised 15 May 2000.

2. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 2000," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star2000F/reports/01.html*, revised 15 October 2001.

3. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 2001," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star2001*, revised 15 November 2001.

7. Standardized Testing and Reporting (STAR): Fourth Grade Math

Notes:
The percentage at or above the 50th NPR is used to report group performance on California's STAR test. The data presented here tell what percentage of the students in each county and in California performed at or above the national average.

Sources:
1. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 1999," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star99/reports/English.html*, revised 15 May 2000.

2. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 2000," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star2000F/reports/01.html*, revised 15 October 2001.

3. California Department of Education, "STAR Score Summaries Report for All Students, Spring 2001," *http://star.cde.ca.gov/star2001*, revised 15 November 2001.

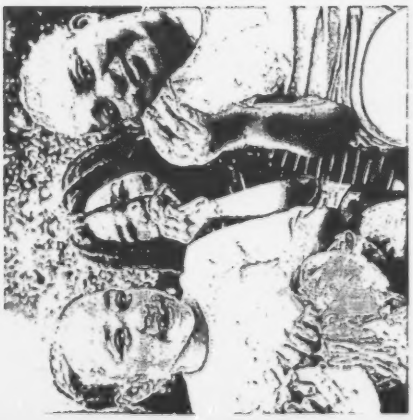
8. Graduates Prepared for College

Notes:
An asterisk indicates that there were 10 or fewer graduates, or that rates would be based on 10 or fewer graduates. Fifty-seven counties are ranked.

Sources:
1. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Numbers of 12th Grade Graduates in California Public Schools Completing All Courses Required for U.C. and/or C.S.U. Entrance By County, By Gender and By Ethnic Group for the Year 1998-99," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 21 March 2002.

2. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Numbers of 12th Grade Graduates in California Public Schools Completing All Courses Required for U.C. and/or C.S.U. Entrance By County, By Gender and By Ethnic Group for the Year 1999-00," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 21 March 2002.

3. California Department of Education, Educational Demographics Unit, "Numbers of 12th Grade Graduates in California Public Schools Completing All Courses Required for U.C. and/or C.S.U. Entrance By County, By Gender and By Ethnic Group for the Year 2000-01," *http://data1.cde.ca.gov/dataquest/*, accessed 21 March 2002.



14. Cost of Child Care: School-Aged Child

Notes:
These data have been revised and may differ from previously published California Child Care Resource and Referral Network data.

Source:
California Child Care Resource and Referral Network, "Average Annual Cost of Child Care," 1999-2001 Regional Market Rate Survey for California Child Care Providers, unpublished data, revised 23 July 2002.

15. Children Participating in WIC

Notes:
These data are based on a June monthly count of infants and children (ages 0-4) served by WIC. An asterisk indicates that 10 or fewer children were served by WIC.

Source:
California Department of Health Services, WIC Branch, "Infants and Children Served By WIC, California Counties, 2000-2002," unpublished data, 9 July 2002; 21 August 2002.

16. Teen Birth Rate

Notes:
An asterisk indicates that there were 10 or fewer teens births, or that rates would be based on 10 or fewer teen births. Fifty-five counties are ranked. The 1998 and 1999 county demographic data used to calculate teen birth rates are based on projections from the 1990 Census computed by the California Department of Finance; these estimates do not take into account 2000 Census data. The 2000 data, and all three years of California state totals, are based on the 2000 Census. Changes in county teen birth rates from 1999 to 2000 may be due, in part, to a more accurate count of the teen population. Updated demographic information for 1998 and 1999 will not be available until January 2003.

Sources:
1. State of California, Department of Health Services, Birth Records, "Table 2-20. Number and Percent of Live Births to Teen Mothers, California Counties, 1990-2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 28 April 2002.

2. State of California, Department of Health Services, Birth Records, "Table 2-19. Live Births, California Counties, 1990-2000," *http://www.dhs.ca.gov/hisp/chs/OHIR/vssdata/tables.htm*, accessed 28 April 2002.

3. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/2000Cover1.htm*, accessed 14 April 2002.

4. California Department of Finance, "Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail,1970-2040" (Sacramento, CA: December 1998), *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm*.

17. Child Health and Disability Prevention Program (CHDP)

Notes:
California totals for each fiscal year are higher than the sum of the county totals because some children received CHDP services but their county location was not reported to the California Department of Health Services.

Sources:
1. California Department of Health Services, Children's Medical Services, Child Health and Disability Prevention Program, "CHDP Children Served by Source and County/City," FY 1997/98 CHDP data from confidential screening and billing forms (PM160), Table 53, July 1997-June 1998.
2. California Department of Health Services, Children's Medical Services, Child Health and Disability Prevention Program, "CHDP Children Served by Source and County/City," FY 1998/99 Summary CHDP data from confidential screening and billing forms (PM160), Table 72, July 1998-June 1999, revised 18 October 2001.

3. California Department of Health Services, Children's Medical Services, Child Health and Disability Prevention Program, "CHDP Children Served by Source and County/City," FY 1999/00 Summary CHDP data from confidential screening and billing forms (PM160), Table 72, July 1999-June 2000, revised 8 April 2002.

18. Child Abuse

Notes:
The number of abused children is based on an unduplicated count of child abuse referrals, meaning that a child receiving one or more referrals is counted only once per calendar year. The demographic data used to calculate rates per 1,000 children for the counties are based on projections from the 1990 Census computed by the California Department of Finance; these estimates do not take into account 2000 Census data. California totals are based on numbers that take into account the 2000 Census, and may be higher than the sum of the county totals, as the county location was unknown for some referrals.

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Sources:
1. University of California, Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, Child Welfare Services Case Management System (CWS/CMS) Excerpt, "Child Abuse Referral Reports By Age and Ethnicity, 1999," *http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports/*, accessed 29 July 2002.

2. University of California, Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, Child Welfare Services Case Management System (CWS/CMS) Excerpt, "Child Abuse Referral Reports By Age and Ethnicity, 2000," *http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports/*, accessed 29 July 2002.

3. University of California, Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, Child Welfare Services Case Management System (CWS/CMS) Excerpt, "Child Abuse Referral Reports By Age and Ethnicity, 2001," *http://cssr.berkeley.edu/CWSCMSreports/*, accessed 29 July 2002.

4. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/2000Cover1.htm*, accessed 14 April 2002.

5. California Department of Finance, "Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040" (Sacramento, CA: December 1998), *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm*.

19. Children Ages 0-5 in Foster Care

Notes:
An asterisk indicates that there were 10 or fewer children in foster care, or that rates would be based on 10 or fewer children in foster care. Fifty-four counties are ranked. The 1998 and 1999 county demographic data used to calculate foster care rates are based on projections from the 1990 Census computed by the California Department of Finance; these estimates do not take into account 2000 Census data. The 2000 data, and all three years of California state totals, are based on the 2000 Census. Changes in county foster care rates from 1999 to 2000 may be due, in part, to a more accurate count of the child population. Updated demographic information for 1998 and 1999 will not be available until January 2003.

Sources:
1. University of California, Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) Extract: 1998, unpublished data, 28 July 2002.

2. University of California, Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) Extract: 1999, unpublished data, 28 July 2002.

3. University of California, Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) Extract: 2000, unpublished data, 28 July 2002.

4. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/2000Cover1.htm*, accessed 14 April 2002.

5. California Department of Finance, "Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040" (Sacramento, CA: December 1998), *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm*.

20. Children Ages 0-17 in Foster Care

Notes:
An asterisk indicates that there were 10 or fewer children in foster care, or that rates would be based on 10 or fewer children in foster care. Fifty-five counties are ranked. The 1998 and 1999 county demographic data used to calculate foster care rates are based on projections from the 1990 Census computed by the California Department of Finance; these estimates do not take into account 2000 Census data. The 2000 data, and all three years of California state totals, are based on the 2000 Census. Changes in county foster care rates from 1999 to 2000 may be due, in part, to a more accurate count of the child population. Updated demographic information for 1998 and 1999 will not be available until January 2003.

Sources:
1. University of California, Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) Extract: 1998, unpublished data, 28 July 2002.

2. University of California, Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) Extract: 1999, unpublished data, 28 July 2002.

3. University of California, Berkeley, Child Welfare Research Center, Child Welfare Services/Case Management System (CWS/CMS) Extract: 2000, unpublished data, 28 July 2002.

4. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/2000Cover1.htm*, accessed 14 April 2002.

5. California Department of Finance, "Race/Ethnic Population with Age and Sex Detail, 1970-2040" (Sacramento, CA: December 1998), *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/Race.htm*.

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Demographics

1. Children Ages 0-17
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3. Children Ages 0-4
4. Household Living Arrangements of Children Ages 0-17
5. Children with Working Parents
6. California Children Ages 0-17 by County
7. California Children Ages 0-4 by County

Demographics

Children's Critical Early Years

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1. Children Ages 0-17

California Statistics

	2000	
	Number	Percentage
All	9,249,829	100.0%
African American	653,820	6.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	887,553	11.5%
Latino	4,050,825	39.8%
Multiracial	361,082	3.5%
Native American/Alaskan Native	49,112	0.6%
Other	24,579	0.2%
White	3,222,858	37.5%

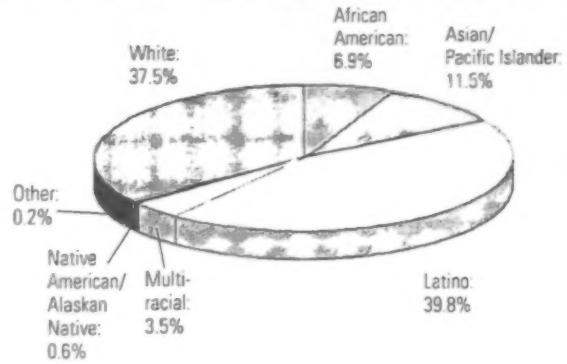
National Statistics

	2000	
	Number	Percentage
All	72,293,812	100.0%
African American	10,610,264	14.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,529,773	3.5%
Latino	12,342,259	17.1%
Multiracial	1,906,192	2.6%
Native American/Alaskan Native	685,911	0.9%
Other	192,326	0.3%
White	44,027,087	60.9%

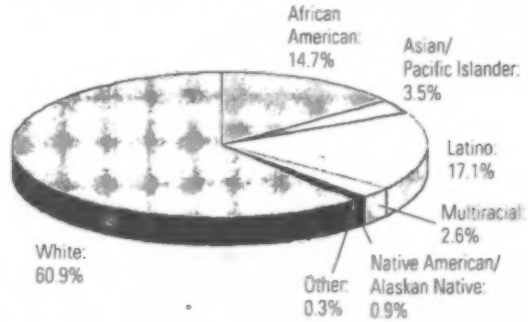
Notes:
In order to extrapolate the number of children of Latino ancestry, it was necessary to exclude children of Latino ancestry from all other racial categories so as to not count children more than once. (The Census asks about race and Latino/Hispanic ancestry separately, and does not consider Latino/Hispanic ancestry a racial category.) Had people of Latino ancestry been included in the Multiracial category, 7.3% of children in California would have been Multiracial (rather than 3.9%), and 1.2% of children would have been Native American/Alaskan Native (rather than 0.5%).

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 (100-Percent Data), *http://factfinder.census.gov*, "Tables PCT12A-PCT12O," accessed 28 May 2002.

Children Ages 0-17 by Race/Ethnicity, California, 2000



Children Ages 0-17 by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2000



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2. Children Ages 0-8

California Statistics

	2000	
	Number	Percentage
All	4,652,695	100.0%
African American	313,955	6.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	418,928	9.0%
Latino	2,180,562	46.9%
Multiracial	194,514	4.2%
Native American/Alaskan Native	22,665	0.5%
Other	12,795	0.3%
White	1,509,276	32.4%

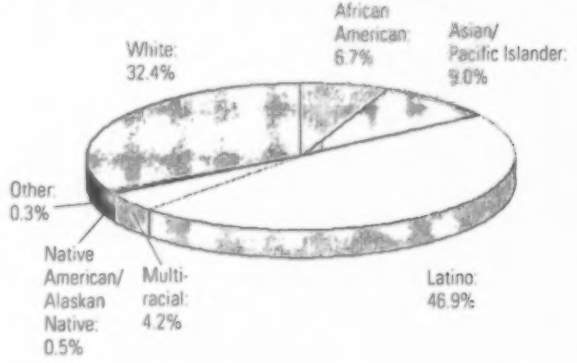
National Statistics

	2000	
	Number	Percentage
All	35,457,983	100.0%
African American	5,188,630	14.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,241,516	3.5%
Latino	6,629,230	18.7%
Multiracial	1,0[illegible]2,490	3.0%
Native American/Alaskan Native	321,944	0.9%
Other	106,924	0.3%
White	20,897,249	58.9%

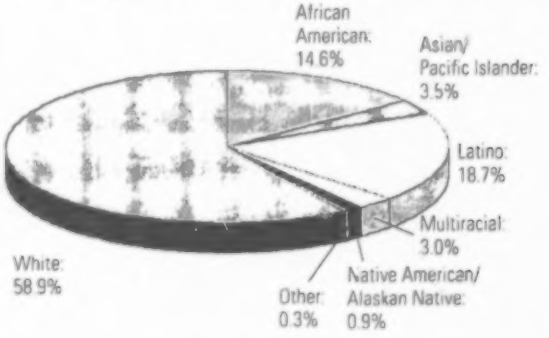
Notes:
In order to extrapolate the number of children of Latino ancestry, it was necessary to exclude children of Latino ancestry from all other racial categories so as to not count children more than once. (The Census asks about race and Latino/Hispanic ancestry separately, and does not consider Latino/Hispanic ancestry a racial category.) Had people of Latino ancestry been included in the Multiracial category, 8.0% of children ages 0-8 in California would have been Multiracial (rather than 4.2%), and 1.1% of children would have been Native American/Alaskan Native (rather than 0.5%).

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 (100-Percent Data), *http://factfinder.census.gov*, "Tables PCT12A-PCT12O," accessed 28 May 2002.

Children Ages 0-8 by Race/Ethnicity, California, 2000



Children Ages 0-8 by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2000



3. Children Ages 0-4

California Statistics

	2000	
	Number	Percentage
All	2,486,981	100.0%
African American	160,116	6.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	222,227	8.9%
Latino	1,187,878	47.8%
Multiracial	109,771	4.4%
Native American/Alaskan Native	11,585	0.5%
Other	6,932	0.3%
White	788,472	31.7%

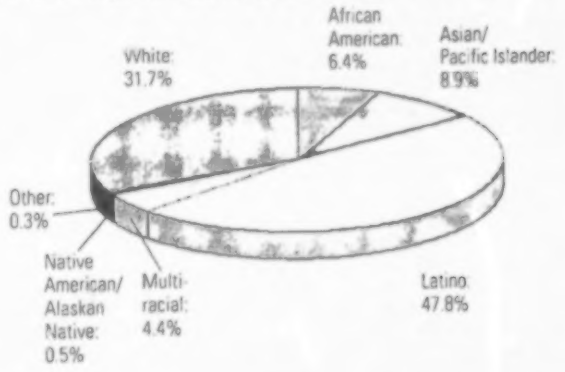
National Statistics

	2000	
	Number	Percentage
All	19,175,798	100.0%
African American	2,720,119	14.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	684,156	3.6%
Latino	3,717,974	19.4%
Multiracial	629,214	3.3%
Native American/Alaskan Native	169,411	0.9%
Other	60,578	0.3%
White	11,194,346	58.4%

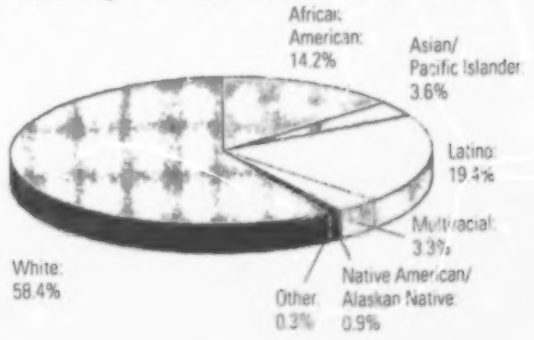
Notes:
In order to extrapolate the number of children of Latino ancestry, it was necessary to exclude children of Latino ancestry from all other racial categories so as to not count children more than once. (The Census asks about race and Latino/Hispanic ancestry separately, and does not consider Latino/Hispanic ancestry a racial category.) Had people of Latino ancestry been included in the Multiracial category, 8.4% of children ages 0-4 in California would have been Multiracial (rather than 4.4%), and 1.1% of children would have been Native American/Alaskan Native (rather than 0.5%).

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, Summary File 1 (100-Percent Data), *http://factfinder.census.gov*, "Tables PCT12A-PCT12O," accessed 28 May 2002.

Children Ages 0-4 by Race/Ethnicity, California, 2000



Children Ages 0-4 by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2000



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4. Household Living Arrangements of Children Ages 0-17

California Trend

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Households with children ages 0-17	3,614,955	100.0%	4,380,013	100.0%
Married-couple families	2,752,645	76.1%	3,000,282	68.5%
Single-parent families	862,310	23.9%	1,379,731	31.5%
• Single male parent	200,612	5.5%	339,471	7.8%
• Single female parent	661,698	18.3%	1,040,260	23.8%

National Trend

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Households with children ages 0-17	31,364,670	100.0%	37,110,028	100.0%
Married-couple families	24,224,117	77.2%	25,278,327	68.1%
Single-parent families	7,140,553	22.8%	11,831,701	31.9%
• Single male parent	1,275,406	4.1%	2,600,627	7.0%
• Single female parent	5,865,147	18.7%	9,231,074	24.9%

Notes:
These data include related children living in households, and not include data on children in group quarters or foster care. Related children include children living with parents, grandparents and other relatives.

Sources:
1. U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3), *http://factfinder.census.gov*, Table P019, 1 April 1990.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Supplementary Survey, *http://factfinder.census.gov*, Table P012, accessed 28 June 2002.

5. Children with Working Parents

California Statistics

Ages 0-6	2000
Total number of children	2,866,937
Total number of children with working parents	1,585,016
Percentage	55.3%

Ages 6-17	2000
Total number of children	5,652,816
Total number of children with working parents	3,612,259
Percentage	63.9%

Ages 0-17	2000
Total number of children	8,519,753
Total number of children with working parents	5,197,275
Percentage	61.0%

National Statistics

Ages 0-6	2000
Total number of children	21,767,989
Total number of children with working parents	13,155,053
Percentage	60.4%

Ages 6-17	2000
Total number of children	45,512,174
Total number of children with working parents	31,495,979
Percentage	69.2%

Ages 0-17	2000
Total number of children	67,280,163
Total number of children with working parents	44,651,032
Percentage	66.4%

Notes:
A working parent is defined as one who is part of the workforce. There is no minimum number of hours required, so the parents included in the tables above include full-time and part-time workers. These statistics include only parents' own children, so the total numbers of children in the tables above are less than the total numbers in California and the nation, respectively, as they do not include children living with other relatives or in foster care.

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey, Table P063, *http://factfinder.census.gov*, 10 July 2002.

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6. California Children Ages 0-17 by County

Counties	All	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Latino	Multi-racial	Native American	Other	White
CALIFORNIA	9,249,829	653,820	887,553	4,050,825	361,082	49,112	24,579	3,222,858
Alameda	354,572	58,231	71,390	92,045	22,523	1,247	1,642	107,494
Alpine	276	3	0	51	17	55	0	150
Amador	7,223	114	76	900	234	141	11	5,747
Butte	48,767	843	2,851	8,033	2,278	1,127	123	33,512
Calaveras	9,248	88	103	996	355	178	16	7,512
Colusa	5,937	31	72	3,479	107	107	8	2,133
Contra Costa	251,794	27,790	25,981	60,872	14,635	866	992	120,658
Del Norte	6,896	31	294	1,033	421	593	7	4,517
El Dorado	40,792	195	794	5,611	1,390	351	73	32,378
Fresno	256,425	14,178	25,585	136,709	7,929	1,940	523	69,561
Glenn	8,141	31	442	3,245	218	156	13	4,036
Humboldt	29,413	249	683	2,996	1,742	2,354	89	21,300
Imperial	44,746	653	643	36,647	451	619	36	5,697
Inyo	4,376	8	44	919	181	544	10	2,670
Kern	211,379	12,537	6,012	103,298	5,921	1,674	353	81,584
Kings	37,528	1,919	1,081	20,202	1,452	417	73	12,384
Lake	14,062	267	109	2,715	584	490	13	9,884
Lassen	7,389	76	77	994	267	283	15	5,677
Los Angeles	2,667,976	265,178	249,008	1,534,979	77,295	6,426	6,737	528,353
Madera	36,467	827	399	21,351	917	444	75	12,454
Marin	50,185	1,224	2,167	7,686	2,618	98	263	36,129
Mariposa	3,703	14	21	384	157	179	2	2,946
Mendocino	22,039	128	256	5,819	864	1,191	36	13,745
Merced	72,684	2,588	6,531	39,582	2,354	289	146	21,194
Modoc	2,423	11	14	489	83	110	11	1,705
Mono	2,953	5	24	846	76	78	14	1,910
Monterey	114,050	2,917	5,341	70,651	4,184	389	238	30,330
Napa	29,998	406	769	10,804	957	149	84	16,829
Nevada	21,277	84	150	1,923	679	181	70	18,190
Orange	768,419	11,804	93,531	326,070	26,295	2,013	1,723	306,983
Placer	65,758	558	1,845	8,766	2,540	425	122	51,502
Plumas	4,727	43	26	477	164	137	12	3,868
Riverside	468,691	31,874	14,693	224,980	15,270	3,077	908	177,889
Sacramento	337,602	40,127	42,003	73,978	22,731	2,385	1,200	155,178
San Benito	17,143	144	313	9,555	498	64	19	6,550
San Bernardino	552,047	54,800	21,758	269,462	18,581	2,750	1,184	183,512
San Diego	723,661	47,259	59,788	275,446	35,907	3,953	2,107	299,201
San Francisco	112,802	12,793	42,148	24,785	6,282	220	607	25,967
San Joaquin	174,569	12,527	22,226	66,871	8,532	904	441	63,068
San Luis Obispo	53,413	682	1,006	13,412	1,949	294	107	35,963
San Mateo	162,100	5,397	32,943	49,753	9,269	295	719	63,724
Santa Barbara	99,502	1,884	3,098	49,800	3,100	585	188	40,847
Santa Clara	416,402	11,097	103,681	136,291	20,317	1,209	1,291	142,516
Santa Cruz	60,741	483	1,372	24,721	2,309	249	238	31,369
Shasta	42,674	422	1,184	3,721	1,900	1,423	86	33,938
Sierra	830	4	3	83	26	18	0	696
Siskiyou	10,620	140	202	1,350	433	587	9	7,899
Solano	111,852	17,835	13,296	26,165	8,516	521	391	45,128
Sonoma	112,153	1,785	3,439	29,097	5,071	903	294	71,564
Stanislaus	139,222	4,076	6,665	58,272	5,531	961	359	63,358
Sutter	22,869	405	2,578	7,003	960	284	61	11,578
Tehama	15,374	84	138	3,960	503	284	33	10,372
Trinity	2,974	6	23	189	199	181	4	2,372
Tulare	124,252	1,861	4,104	77,763	2,662	929	163	36,770
Tuolumne	11,300	59	82	1,126	406	243	14	9,370
Ventura	214,244	3,678	9,580	92,289	7,116	854	461	100,266
Yolo	42,479	809	2,730	15,841	1,949	268	120	20,762
Yuba	18,690	558	2,181	4,340	1,177	420	45	9,969

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/2000Cover1.htm*, accessed 14 April 2002.

7. California Children Ages 0-4 by County

Counties	All	African American	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Latino	Multi-racial	Native American	Other	White
CALIFORNIA	2,486,981	160,116	222,227	1,187,878	109,771	11,585	6,932	788,472
Alameda	98,378	14,383	20,098	28,792	7,071	292	478	27,264
Alpine	61	1	0	11	4	17	0	28
Amador	1,478	1	13	192	49	39	7	1,177
Butte	11,637	204	615	2,363	583	274	19	7,579
Calaveras	1,791	12	16	203	78	43	2	1,437
Colusa	1,517	6	12	977	23	36	2	461
Contra Costa	66,128	6,698	6,135	18,530	4,461	175	274	29,855
Del Norte	1,525	10	47	294	113	148	1	912
El Dorado	8,946	48	188	1,543	363	78	13	6,713
Fresno	67,827	3,734	5,226	39,480	2,291	439	150	16,507
Glenn	1,992	7	77	934	46	37	4	887
Humboldt	7,125	76	156	945	485	614	20	4,829
Imperial	10,902	139	170	9,034	118	158	10	1,273
Inyo	961	1	11	273	49	121	3	503
Kern	55,707	3,185	1,446	29,912	1,672	364	71	19,057
Kings	10,437	532	265	5,918	432	141	15	3,134
Lake	3,074	51	22	676	130	121	2	2,072
Lassen	1,679	20	23	259	70	71	3	1,233
Los Angeles	737,631	65,016	59,826	451,849	23,655	1,621	2,005	133,659
Madera	9,443	193	100	6,158	273	93	16	2,610
Marin	13,396	272	527	2,534	784	18	57	9,204
Mariposa	754	3	4	96	33	35	0	583
Mendocino	5,138	39	44	1,706	227	319	6	2,797
Merced	18,693	647	1,348	11,101	620	66	40	4,871
Modoc	528	0	4	127	15	26	4	352
Mono	727	1	7	264	18	12	3	422
Monterey	31,248	655	1,281	20,601	1,165	92	65	7,389
Napa	7,563	96	190	3,268	241	29	20	3,719
Nevada	4,306	14	29	505	162	40	13	3,543
Orange	216,014	2,929	23,863	101,006	8,489	467	483	78,777
Placer	15,924	133	494	2,474	707	112	32	11,972
Plumas	929	10	2	103	32	36	6	740
Riverside	121,629	7,416	3,243	64,199	4,435	744	231	41,361
Sacramento	88,922	9,914	9,894	22,329	6,752	534	341	39,158
San Benito	4,705	32	89	2,760	140	10	8	1,666
San Bernardino	143,076	13,289	5,178	76,222	5,548	643	302	41,894
San Diego	198,621	12,217	15,209	80,261	11,660	907	636	77,731
San Francisco	31,633	2,961	10,034	7,316	2,173	57	198	8,894
San Joaquin	44,960	3,074	4,601	19,759	2,448	185	110	14,783
San Luis Obispo	12,358	107	218	3,605	511	62	23	7,832
San Mateo	45,374	1,199	8,833	14,473	3,070	74	209	17,516
Santa Barbara	26,008	424	782	14,257	892	127	47	9,479
Santa Clara	119,418	2,775	31,165	40,582	6,807	310	389	37,390
Santa Cruz	15,544	105	351	7,080	668	60	65	7,215
Shasta	9,643	114	193	1,062	518	403	28	7,325
Sierra	147	2	0	18	5	0	0	122
Siskiyou	2,260	29	32	363	92	114	1	1,629
Solano	28,784	4,142	3,014	7,895	2,593	98	96	10,946
Sonoma	27,597	387	865	8,910	1,393	185	71	15,786
Stanislaus	35,582	987	1,359	16,598	1,475	223	98	14,842
Sutter	5,728	119	695	1,987	263	67	14	2,583
Tehama	3,534	24	31	1,065	114	52	8	2,240
Trinity	552	2	3	51	40	24	1	431
Tulare	32,826	445	729	22,239	707	219	51	8,436
Tuolumne	2,466	15	18	284	74	55	3	2,017
Ventura	56,231	856	2,355	26,444	2,117	152	137	24,170
Yolo	10,964	201	671	4,634	501	59	33	4,865
Yuba	4,960	164	426	1,357	316	87	8	2,602

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, Summary File 1, produced by the California State Census Data Center, *http://www.dof.ca.gov/HTML/DEMOGRAP/2000Cover1.htm*, accessed 14 April 2002.

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